

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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## Contents

### Topics of the Day :

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| AN EDITORIAL OBSERVATION . . . . .                          | 391 |
| IS CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH AN<br>EVIL? . . . . .            | 391 |
| THE SUGAR TRUST DEFEATS THE GOV-<br>ERNMENT . . . . .       | 393 |
| LEXOW COMMITTEE REMEDIES FOR<br>POLICE CORRUPTION . . . . . | 394 |
| ARE SPECULATORS BOOMING HAWAIIAN<br>ANNEXATION? . . . . .   | 396 |
| PUBLIC RIGHTS AND THE BROOKLYN<br>STRIKE . . . . .          | 397 |
| ANOTHER INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN<br>STRIKERS . . . . .        | 398 |
| TENEMENT-HOUSE LIFE IN NEW YORK                             | 399 |
| TOPICS IN BRIEF . . . . .                                   | 399 |

### Letters and Art :

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| MUSICAL POSSIBILITIES OF POE'S POEMS              | 400 |
| A DEFENSE OF ZOLA . . . . .                       | 400 |
| ART FOR THE PEOPLE . . . . .                      | 401 |
| WHO OWNS AN AUTOGRAPH MANU-<br>SCRIPT? . . . . .  | 402 |
| WRITING UNDER A SILVER SPUR . . . . .             | 403 |
| SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF FOLK-<br>TALES . . . . . | 403 |
| NOTES . . . . .                                   | 403 |

### Science :

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| MODERN VIEWS OF THE CAUSES OF<br>EARTHQUAKES . . . . . | 404 |
| DO NUGGETS OF GOLD GROW? . . . . .                     | 404 |
| ELECTROPLATING A VESSEL'S HULL . . . . .               | 405 |
| MORTALITY AMONG BIRDS . . . . .                        | 405 |
| EVOLUTION TRUE AND FALSE . . . . .                     | 406 |
| THE RACIAL FACTOR OF DISEASE . . . . .                 | 406 |
| A BICYCLE-SKATE . . . . .                              | 407 |
| SENSITIVENESS TO PAIN . . . . .                        | 407 |
| SCIENCE NOTES . . . . .                                | 407 |

### The Religious World :

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| TOLSTOI ON HAPPINESS . . . . .                        | 408 |
| THE CLAIMS OF MORMONISM . . . . .                     | 409 |
| WESTERN ORIGIN OF CHINESE RE-<br>LIGION . . . . .     | 410 |
| RELIGION AND POLITICS . . . . .                       | 410 |
| EASTERN CHURCHES AND THE JULIAN<br>CALENDAR . . . . . | 411 |
| A BUDDHIST PRINCE DECORATED BY<br>THE POPE . . . . .  | 411 |
| RELIGIOUS NOTES . . . . .                             | 411 |

### From Foreign Lands :

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL . . . . .                          | 412 |
| THE TURKISH PRESS AND THE ARME-<br>NIAN MASSACRE . . . . . | 413 |
| AN ASIATIC BISMARCK . . . . .                              | 413 |
| INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION . . . . .                         | 413 |
| CONDITION OF LABOR IN JAPAN . . . . .                      | 414 |
| A NEW KIND OF SHIP . . . . .                               | 414 |
| AN IRISH VIEW OF ENGLISH RULE IN<br>INDIA . . . . .        | 414 |
| FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN MADAGASCAR                           | 415 |

### Miscellaneous :

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| SHOULD HORSES' TAILS BE DOCKED? . . . . .                          | 416 |
| HAVE ANIMALS AN EAR FOR MUSIC? . . . . .                           | 416 |
| A MOSAIC LAW CONCERNING WOMEN                                      | 417 |
| EARLY ALMANACS . . . . .   | 417 |
| A LANGUAGE WITHOUT GRAMMAR,<br>LITERATURE, OR BIRTHPLACE . . . . . | 417 |
| ROBBERY AS A NATIONAL SPORT . . . . .                              | 418 |
| CARLYLE'S HOUSE AT CHELSEA . . . . .                               | 418 |
| THE EVIL EYE . . . . .   | 418 |
| BUSINESS OUTLOOK . . . . .   | 419 |
| CHESS . . . . .  | 419 |
| LEGAL . . . . .  | 419 |
| CURRENT EVENTS . . . . .   | 420 |

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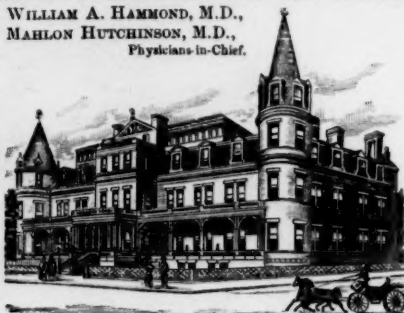
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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### AN EDITORIAL OBSERVATION.

A subscriber for THE LITERARY DIGEST writes us as follows concerning the paper:

"My principal object in taking such a paper is to obtain views of the greatest minds on all sides of all subjects. I know of no other way of getting at the truth. The paper coming nearest to the standard of strict honesty and impartiality is the one I am trying to find. I have thought at times that THE DIGEST did not adhere strictly to this rule. To give one instance I mention the extensive abstract of criticism by Dr. Behrends of Professor Briggs, without giving any notice of the article or book criticized. Again, it seems to me that since the elections your selections have borne harder upon the Administration than upon its enemies. If the prime object is to please the majority, THE DIGEST has taken no advance step in journalism. I hope these criticisms have no just grounds. I shall watch hopefully to be convinced that this is so. What the world most needs, I believe, is honesty—honesty in politics, honesty in government, honesty in religion."

There will be, of necessity, times when THE LITERARY DIGEST may seem to give color to some such criticism. In Religion, in Art, in Science, and in Politics there will be at times strongly marked tendencies in certain directions, and these tendencies will be reflected in our columns. Take as an instance the cartoons on American politics reproduced by us during the last few months. We have been conscious for some time that they were bearing more heavily upon the Administration than upon its opponents. If our mission were that of an umpire, to hold the scales level at all times, to see that each side is fairly and equally represented, this preponderance of cartoons against one side would have been open to criticism. But our mission is not that of an umpire; our mission is to reflect truly the tendencies of thought and feeling in the world from week to week, and the tendency among political cartoonists just now has been, we think, fairly indicated by the reproductions in our columns.

Nor is it practicable for us to give, in every issue, all sides of religious and other controversies. This week it may be an article by Dr. Behrends, next week it may be an article by Dr. Briggs in reply. An important article may appear one month in a review, and a reply to it may appear two months later. We cannot very well hold the first article until a reply is obtainable.

In conclusion, we are well aware that the very first requisite of

this journal's success, in a pecuniary or in any other and higher sense, is to keep its honesty and impartiality above suspicion. We think if any reader undertakes to tell, from what has appeared in the paper, the religion or the politics of the editor, or what views he holds on current topics of art and science and literature, a conclusion will be speedily reached that the paper has been true to its mission.

## IS CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH AN EVIL?

JUDGE S. H. ALLEN, of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has addressed a brief communication to a number of leading Eastern papers propounding two queries and requesting the editors to "favor the public" with clear answers. The queries are these:

"1. Are the existing concentrations of vast wealth in the hands of individuals either unjust or detrimental to the public welfare? If you answer yes, what remedy do you propose?"

"2. How much is annually paid to citizens of foreign countries for interest, dividends, rents, and profits on investments in the United States? Will the public interest be best promoted by an increase or reduction of this annual payment? How would you bring about the change you favor?"

The answers of the journals addressed exhibit, as might be expected, considerable diversity of opinion. We reproduce the more interesting of them below. It is, of course, no new thing for the newspapers to deal with the questions formulated by Judge Allen, but it is to be presumed that utterances more thoughtful and deliberate than usual have been called forth by these queries from a high source.

**Large Fortunes Not Detrimental to Society.**—"The answer to this depends on the meaning we attach to the word 'justice.' If we mean, Have all these concentrations of vast wealth been lawfully and honestly acquired? we answer, In many cases probably not. But this is as true of small fortunes as of large. It is, in a measure, true of all property. A large proportion of all the property in the world has been acquired, at least in part, by means which the strict moralist must condemn, or, in other words, 'unjustly.' The object of churches, schools, and works on ethics is to keep down this proportion as much as possible. The possibility of completely extirpating unjust methods of acquiring property is hardly a subject for speculation among practical men. The socialist plan of collectivity has to contain a vast army of officials who would be no more honest or efficient than the rest of mankind, and would undoubtedly steal and lie in the old-fashioned way. We owe our immense fortunes in this country to the sudden development of untouched resources in various fields, aided, no doubt, very often by chicanery of some kind; but there is no cure for this which would not be worse than the disease. The maker of a large fortune is, as a rule, a man who has had more sagacity than other people in discovering and supplying a public want. To despoil such a man would deprive us of services of inestimable value to civilization, even if he were sometimes a knave. To despoil his children would discourage all other fathers of like talents and opportunities.

"To the question whether such fortunes are 'detrimental to the public welfare,' we answer, As a rule, no. The portion of the income spent in luxury is considered waste by economists, but it does employ labor, and, through encouragement to the arts, is often of great help to civilization. But no income can come from large fortunes except through investment in some enterprise useful to the public, as is proved by the profits or interest; and the owner is apt to be a man skilful in finding out what the public

wants, and therefore a good man to have control of large sums of money. One way in which such concentrations of vast wealth do obviously become injurious to the public welfare is their use in resisting blackmail at the hands of poor politicians and legislatures. They are used freely in debauching legislatures and buying up office-holders for defensive purposes. The remedy for this is, however, in the hands of the poor.

"How much is annually paid to citizens of foreign countries for interest, etc.?" We do not know. The amount is certainly large. We are quite sure it is never paid unless it is honestly due on loans or investments."—*The Nation, New York.*

**Democracy of Property Essential.**—"The Dispatch regards the vast majority of cases of concentration of wealth as founded not only in injustice but in the nullification of the democratic principles of law that have been well established in our jurisprudence. The creation of fortunes by favoritism in railway rates, by the formation of trusts and pools, by manipulation of great corporations on the inside, by stock watering and freeze-outs, is equally injurious to the common people and violative of the fundamental principles of law. We believe with Daniel Webster in the democracy of property as well as the democracy of political rights, and that the latter cannot long exist without the former. As to the remedy, that subject might well occupy a volume, but, since nineteen twentieths of these great fortunes are rooted in the nullification of the principles of our laws, it would be a very hopeful experiment to educate the people to the importance of maintaining the laws, instead of letting them be nullified and before adding to the store of dead-letter legislation.

"As to the question how much is annually paid to citizens of foreign countries for interest, dividends, etc., on investments in this country, there is no statistical means of obtaining even an approximation. . . . It is, however, clear that, if this country is able to take and keep its own investments and carry on all new enterprises that are necessary, it is better to do so. Something of the kind is going on at present."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

**Fortunes due to Fraud and Monopoly.**—"If by 'unjust' is meant the acquirement of these large fortunes through fraud or the operation of unequal and unjust laws, we should have to say that some and probably much of the existing concentration of wealth is unjust. How many of these large fortunes have been acquired, for example, through the employment by railway managers of inside knowledge of the company's affairs in stock speculation? Quite a number. How many through the promotion by corporation managers of subsidiary enterprises to be bought for the corporation by themselves from themselves at an enormous profit to themselves? Quite a number. How many through the granting by common carriers to favored merchants and producers of special and secret rates? Quite a number, notably the Standard Oil Trust and dressed-meat-syndicate fortunes. How many through the operation of high Tariff discriminations? Quite a number, as of Andrew Carnegie, which is now admitted by *The New York Tribune*.

"These are a few conspicuous causes of many large fortunes acquired by fraud or through the operation of unjust laws. The list could be extended, but this is enough. We would propose as a remedy the repeal of the unjust laws, the close public restriction of the operations of quasi-public corporations, a closer guardianship of public franchises, and the institution of systems of public or independent accounting. There are other conspicuous causes of large fortunes less easy to deal with. Land monopoly is one, but the remedy of land nationalization presents great difficulties and may introduce conditions as hurtful as remedial. The private exploitation of great national resources like coal and copper and silver and gold and other mines is another, but public ownership, by impairing the stimulus to individual effort, might do as much harm as good. Patent privileges is another cause, but the same objections may be urged against their abolition.

"Are these fortunes detrimental to the public welfare? That depends. A French economist gives us the best answer: 'The greatest fortune that can be imagined, if it is the product of labor, without fraud or violence, is an increase of wealth and a benefit to society. The smallest fortune which is the result of fraud or violence is a public scandal.' And the same may be said of fortunes springing from palpably unjust laws. A university built up from a Standard Oil Trust fortune or a Pacific Railroad fortune cannot overcome the evil of its getting. Such wealth arouses popular discontent and corrupts public morals.

On the other hand the fortune which comes from genius in the organization and direction of industrial forces, or from the invention and patent of a steam-engine or telegraph or telephone or other device of inestimable value to the world, must be counted of no harm to society.

"To the second general query of the honorable justice we must say it is not, and cannot be accurately, known how large our debt to foreigners is or what is the annual charge paid on it. We think, however, that the public interest will not be harmed by a reduction of it, and would not be particularly promoted by an increase."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

**Promotive of Social Progress.**—"1. The existing concentrations of vast wealth are not unjust or detrimental. On the contrary, they are good, useful, and promotive of social progress.

"2. We don't know, and we don't care particularly. The only change we would wish for would be to pay all our debts in full just as soon as we have promised to pay them. The great thing is to keep our engagements; and, if we have made any silly ones, a question on which we do not now express any opinion, to take care and not commit the same foolishness again.

"No cheating for us!"—*The Sun, New York.*

**Detrimental Even if Just.**—"Considered strictly in the light of political economy, the concentration of vast wealth in the hands of individuals may be beneficial to the country—that is, it may be possible under such conditions to bring about a greater and more rapid increase in wealth than would be possible if the same amount of capital was much more widely distributed, and hence could not be made so quickly, actively, or intelligently available. It is for the same reason often possible for the Government to undertake a large enterprise which could not be or would not be undertaken by individuals, and possibly not by corporations, because the Government in working out the problem would represent the aggregate wealth of the community.

"On the other hand, these large aggregations of wealth, except when they represent, as they do in the case of the Government, the general possessions of all of the community, constitute serious dangers, for the reason that they give to certain individuals a power over the happiness and welfare of their fellow-citizens far greater than men in a free country should possess, and it may be added, far greater than men, as men are now constituted, can wisely exercise in any country. Their existence may not be unjust; but when a class is thus built up, which, in consequence of its wealth, possesses almost autocratic power, it may be—one might almost say it will be—detrimental to the public welfare.

"This is not a national problem; in fact, it is international in its character, and is one which men all over the world are endeavoring to solve. So far as we can now see, the best way to place limits would be to impose an inheritance tax of sufficient magnitude to prevent the perpetuation of these estates—that is, to adopt the Australian, or, better, the New Zealand method of a progressive inheritance tax, which would fall with such severity upon those who died possessed of estates worth \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 that it would go far toward eliminating them. It is true the tax in these Australasian colonies does not, we believe, exceed 15 per cent. of the sum total of the estate, but then the colonists have not had to contend with such enormous fortunes. The principle that they hold would justify imposing a tax of quite 50 per cent., if not more, on a fortune such as that which Mr. Gould recently left to his family. This may be a drastic remedy, but it is clearly one toward which the minds of men are now turning, and turning, as it seems to us, with the same reasons for thinking that there is in it a possible solution of the difficulty.

"It is impossible to state how much is annually paid to foreigners for interest, dividends, rents, etc., by the people of the United States. . . . It is not improbable that our payments on this score amount to \$200,000,000 annually.

"Provided the needed capital can be obtained upon low rates of interest, we should suppose the public welfare would be better promoted by increasing than reducing the amount so obtained."—*The Herald, Boston.*

**Our Payments to Foreign Capitalists.**—A table prepared by the *New York Voice* from official statistics throws some light on the second question in Judge Allen's letter given above. Summarizing the results shown in its table, *The Voice* says:

"Both during the war and the reconstruction period there was an excess of exports of gold very large during the first ten years,



averaging yearly over \$47,000,000, but relatively very small during the last 21 years, showing an average of less than \$47,000,000 per year. For the whole 31 years the excess of exports of gold bullion has been \$552,106,582.

"As to silver, there has been an excess of exports every year during the whole period, amounting during the 31 years to an excess of \$428,555,611, or an average of a little over \$13,800,000 per year. It is interesting to note the decrease in excess of exports after the adoption of the silver-purchasing law of 1890, and the immediate rise in the amount after its repeal in 1893.

"In the difference between the exports and imports of merchandise of all kinds other than the precious metals—the balance of trade as ordinarily understood—there is a marked difference between the first 10 and the last 21 years. During the 10 years of the war period and just after there was an excess of imports of merchandise amounting to \$1,047,069,219, or an average per year of over \$100,000,000. During the last 21 years, on the other hand, there has been an excess of exports of merchandise amounting to \$2,110,612,087, or a yearly average of over \$100,000,000.

"But the real balance of trade must include the exports and imports of gold and silver. For the first 10 years the balance was in our favor to the extent of \$427,422,320, but during the last 21 years we have sent out of values of all kinds \$2,471,922,150 more than we have received. The net excess of exports for the whole period was \$2,044,499,830. For a score of years past we have been sending out of the country in excess of our receipts a yearly average of about \$100,000,000 in goods, \$4,000,000 in gold, and \$13,000,000 in silver, or a total of \$117,000,000 a year, on the average of values of all kinds, more than we have received. English, French, and German capitalists hold securities against us reaching, it is said, into the billions, and to meet these, the annual drain of hundreds of millions must continue until, it is hoped, the capital as well as the interest shall be paid."

### THE SUGAR TRUST DEFEATS THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is inapplicable to the Sugar Trust. The case was originally brought on behalf of the Government, in the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of annulling the contracts by which four Pennsylvania refineries became members of the Sugar Trust. The contention of the Government was that these transactions violated the Anti-Trust Law and effected a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce. The Circuit Court, and later the Court of Appeals, decided against the Government, and the case was carried up to the Federal Supreme Court. The decision now rendered sustains the rulings of the lower courts and finally disposes of the case. Discussing the contentions of the Government's representative, the Court says:

"The argument is that the power to control the manufacture of refined sugar is a monopoly over a necessary of life, to the enjoyment of which by a large part of the population of the United States inter-State commerce is indispensable, and that, therefore, the general Government, in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce, may repress such monopoly directly and set aside the instruments which have created argument. But this argument cannot be confined to necessities of life merely, and must include all articles of general consumption. It is vital that the independence of the commercial power and of the police power, and the delimitation between them, should always be recognized and observed.

"It was in the light of well-settled principles that the Act of July 2, 1890, was framed. Congress did not attempt thereby to assert the power to deal with monopoly directly as such, or to limit and restrict the rights of corporations created by the States in the acquisition, control, or disposition of property; or to regulate or prescribe the price at which such property or the products thereof should be sold; or to make criminal the acts of persons in the acquisition and control of property which the States of their residence sanctioned. What the law struck at was combinations, contracts, and conspiracies to monopolize trade and commerce among the several States or with foreign nations; but the contracts and acts of the defendant related exclusively to the acquisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar-refining in Pennsylvania, and bore no direct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign nations. The object was manifestly private gain, but not through the control of inter-State or foreign commerce.

"It is true that the bill alleged that the products of these refineries were sold among the several States, and that all the companies were engaged in commerce with the several States and with foreign nations; but this was no more than to say that trade and commerce served manufactures to

fulfil its function. There was nothing in the proofs to indicate any intention to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, and the fact, as we have seen, that trade or commerce might be indirectly affected was not enough to entitle complainants to a decree."

Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, endeavors to show that the Sugar Trust is unlawful because it is a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce, and that no individual State can successfully cope with such a vast and powerful combination. He says in part:

"If the national power is competent to annul State action in restraint of the inter-State trade, as it may be involved in purchases of refined sugar to be transported from one State to another State, surely it ought to be deemed sufficient to prevent unlawful restraints by combinations of corporations or individuals upon those identical purchases; otherwise illegal combinations of corporations or individuals may, so far as national power and inter-State commerce are concerned, do with impunity what no State can do. If the interpretation of the Constitution for which I contend be not a sound one, it is easy to perceive that inter-State traffic, so far as it involves the price to be paid for articles necessary to the comfort and the well-being of the people in all the States, may pass under the absolute control of overshadowing combinations having financial resources without limit, and an audacity in the accomplishment of their objects that recognizes none of the restraints of moral obligations which control the actions of individuals; combinations governed entirely by the law of greed and selfishness—so powerful that no single State is competent to overthrow them and give the required protection to the whole country, and so all-pervading that they threaten the integrity of our institutions.

"We have before us the case of a combination which absolutely controls the price of all refined sugars in this country. Suppose another combination, organized for private gain and to control prices, should obtain possession of all the large flour mills in the United States; another of all the oil territory; another of all the salt-producing regions; and another of all the great establishments for slaughtering animals and the preparation of meats. What power is competent to protect the people of the United States against such dangers except a National power—one that is capable of asserting its sovereign authority throughout every part of the territory and over all the people of the nation?

"The common Government of all the people is the only one that can adequately protect the entire country against combinations that imperil the freedom of trade among all the States. Its powers should not be so weakened by construction that it cannot reach and eradicate evils that, beyond all question, tend to defeat an object which that Government is entitled by the Constitution to attain."

**How About the Other Anti-Trust Laws.**—"The decision is not surprising. As *The World* has contended from the beginning, the suit was not brought with any purpose to win it, and it has not been conducted with any such purpose. It was the weakest case that could have been made, the one in which it was most difficult to establish the essential conditions of responsibility to the Federal statute.

"The decision narrows the scope of the Sherman Law, but it does not invalidate that law. Still less does it affect the validity of the other laws against which the Sugar Trust is an offender. . . .

"There is another Federal statute which does not involve the question of inter-State commerce and which amply arms the Attorney-General for successful warfare upon the Sugar-Trust.

"Sections 73 to 77 of the Tariff Act of 1894 were designed specifically to meet this case, and how perfectly they meet it a transcript of their essential part will show:

"Section 73. That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract, is hereby declared contrary to public policy, illegal, and void, when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations, either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters, or is intended to enter."

"The statute then goes on to provide for the enforcement of these prohibitions by criminal prosecutions, civil suits, injunctions, etc., and to make it the imperative duty of the Attorney-General's department to prosecute all such conspiracies in the ways prescribed.

"There is not one point in the Knight decision which interferes in the slightest degree with the enforcement of this law. It was impossible in that case to link the transactions complained of with inter-State commerce, but under this law there is no such necessity. There is no doubt that sugar is an imported article, or that the Sugar Trust conspiracy is intended to increase the price of sugar products in all parts of the United States.

"But the Attorney-General has ordered no suit brought under this statute. He has manifestly and even almost avowedly no desire to enforce any law in restraint of trust conspiracies. He

will doubtless now intrench himself behind the Knight decision and proclaim his inability to do anything for the protection of the people. It is an easy thing to do and one that will not lose him the favor of his old trust clients. Yet there is law enough and to spare for the extermination and punishment of all such conspiracies as the Sugar Trust."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

**The People Must Begin Over Again.**—"This throws the question back to the source of all power, the people themselves. They will have to begin over again and build up from the foundation. The organic law itself will have to be changed, and in the only way provided, through constitutional amendment, which will not only more clearly define the powers of the National Legislative body, but will make it the duty of the same to provide some means for public protection. This is a most discouraging outlook, but the cold fact might as well be faced now as at any time. It is a waste of effort to struggle with Congress and the Courts in an unequal battle with trusts and combines until such provision is made that legislation may be effective. There is no question of the time of greater importance, none which calls for more intelligence and earnest consideration, none which appeals more strongly to the patriotism of the American people. They must meet the issue, promptly and courageously."—*The Telegraph (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

**Monopoly Always Victorious.**—"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Sugar Trust case is only a repetition of the experience that no matter how carefully a law be drafted, no matter how creditable and public-spirited was the motive which prompted its introduction, or how clearly defined the force of public opinion in obedience to which the law was enacted, the people, in their fight against monopolistic exactions and capitalistic greed, nearly always draw the short straw.

"It is not contended in the present instance that the Supreme Court wilfully strained the meaning of purely technical legal points or erred in its ruling. The point to be made is that the decision shows the impotency of the Federal Government, under the restrictions of power placed upon it, to protect the public against plutocratic aggression and the arbitrary raising of prices on articles, which enter into daily consumption, by vast combinations of those engaged in their production. The United States Government may regulate all matters which cannot be limited by State boundaries. In affairs affecting the interchange of traffic and commodities between States it can interpose to prevent overcharges and discrimination. But, as long as a combine confines itself to one State in manufacture and complies with the requirements of the local laws, it is secure against all Government interference, although the effects of combination are perceptible all over the country."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

**Passed Against Monopoly; Used Against Labor.**—"The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has gone the way of the Cullom Interstate Commerce Law. The latter has been construed by the courts as being utterly impotent against the railroads it was designed to regulate. The former has now been held by the United States Supreme Court impotent against so notorious a trust as the Havemeyer Sugar Trust. The Supreme Court fixes the law. Criticism of its action is futile. It not infrequently reverses its own decisions, but unless so reversed they stand.

"But there does seem opportunity for criticism of the lawmaking bodies which enacted—and particularly the statesmen who drew—these laws which have proved so wholly futile. Both laws have been appealed to effectively for the repression of labor organizations, if not for the direct injury of workmen. Both have been appealed to unsuccessfully by the people for protection against trusts and railroad corporations. Surely there never were such singular instances of laws being enacted to serve one purpose and afterward employed to accomplish diametrically opposite ends. . . .

"The discouraging feature of this decision is that it practically denies the power of the Federal Government to control, regulate, or demolish trusts. There was no difficulty in proving that the Havemeyer-Searles concern was a trust, and that its object was to control the manufacture and sales of sugar in different States of the Union. But, all this conceded, the majority of the Court held—Justice Harlan dissenting—that the business of the Sugar Trust did not constitute inter-State commerce and was, therefore, not subject to the regulation of Congress. For protection against monopoly of this character the people are told to look to their own State Governments, and not to the Federal Government.

This practically frees such monopolistic institutions as the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, Cracker Trust, and the like from all Federal control."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chicago.

"The Chief Justice insists that the States, and the States alone, are competent to legislate in restriction of 'manufactures' which he holds to be diverse from 'commerce.' But when the Attorney-General of a State pleads a commonwealth law against a great trust that is engaged in manufacture he is estopped by the plea that its products are necessities in all the States, and therefore are under the sole control of Congress, which alone has power to regulate commerce between the States. And between the two pleas the rights of the people are lost. The Sugar-Trust decision will breed discontent. Since the famous Dred Scott case no ruling so declaratory of States-rights in limitation of those of the citizens of the Republic has been rendered."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"The so-called Sugar Trust is as good an example as the Government could have selected of those combinations and monopolies which the Sherman Law was ostensibly aimed to suppress; and if the Sugar Trust is not an organization prohibited by that law, then there is no known organization that is. The whole thing comes to this, then, that this pretentious statute, on passing which in defense of a monopoly-ridden public the Republican Party greatly prided itself, is not worth the paper it is written on for any practical purpose. It is applicable only to certain imaginary organizations; it does not apply to any organizations that are known to be in existence."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

"There is some ground for a complaint that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was too vague in its terms and the Gorman law [Tariff Law of 1894] is too limited in its scope to be perfectly satisfactory. Perhaps it will be left to another Congress to frame a law that will be satisfactory to the courts and that will accomplish the desired end in reaching some of the great trusts which have throttled competition with the intention of reaping huge profits, as in the case of the Standard Oil Trust. As yet, no law has proved equal to the situation, but the popular antagonism to the great trusts is as strong to-day as it ever was in the past."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

## LEXOW COMMITTEE REMEDIES FOR POLICE CORRUPTION.

WHAT is to be the fruit and outcome of the prolonged and extensive inquiry of the Lexow Committee into the criminal practices of the New York Police? The elaborate report recently submitted by the majority of the Committee to the Legislature, after a summary of the evidence and a condensed statement of the revelations of the various forms of corruption pervading the Police Department, points out the cause and remedy of the evil in the following passage:

"The conclusion seems irresistible that the bi-partizan system [of Police Commissioners] is the only one which can commend itself to the people. The main evil to be corrected is that of the prevalent demonstrated corruption, which apparently, from the testimony of the Superintendent, has swept into the force mainly because of the inability of the executive chief to assign and transfer members of the force."

In harmony with the general suggestion, specific recommendations are made by the report for a "radical reorganization" of the police. Three bills are annexed to the report, which embody the reforms proposed by the Committee. The first of these bills relates to the reorganization of the force, and provides for the appointment of a Commission by the Governor of the State (*not by the mayor*, it is to be noted), which Commission shall be empowered to sift the present force and, with the consent of the Mayor, dismiss all members found to be corrupt or unfit. The second bill provides for a bi-partizan Police Commission, and greatly enlarges the powers of the Superintendent of Police, who is to be known hereafter as the Chief of Police, and gives him control of all assignments and transfers of members of the force, from inspector to patrolman. The third bill amends the Police Pension Law.

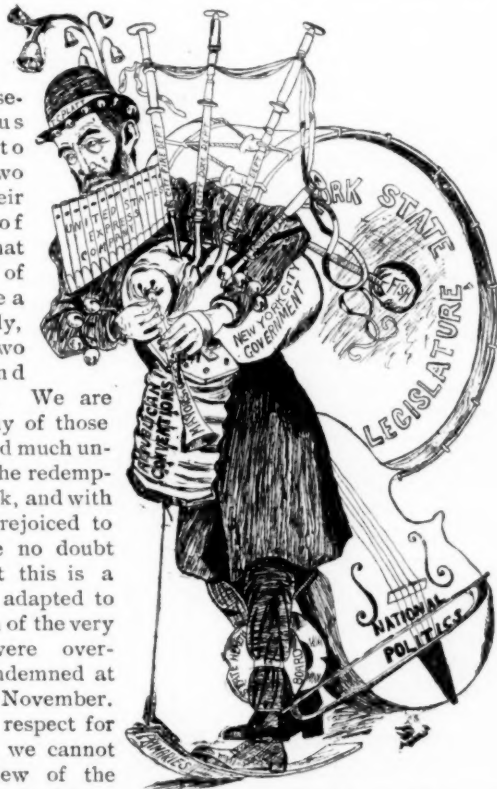
Considerable indignation has been aroused among various



bodies of citizens in New York City by these conclusions of the Lexow report, which are denounced as lame, impotent, and futile. Dr. Parkhurst, the Committee of Seventy, Good Government Clubs, and the City Club, charge that ex-Senator Platt, the alleged Republican Boss of the State, is the power behind the Lexow Committee, and that he seeks, for purely political reasons, to nullify the work of the reform elements which secured Tammany's defeat at the last election and won a great victory on a non-partizan platform. The Republican Press of New York is divided on the question, *The Tribune* mildly objecting to the bi-partizan scheme and the appointment of the Commission by the Governor instead of by the Mayor, who is more immediately concerned in the work of reorganization, and *The Mail and Express* vigorously protesting against these proposals. The anti-Tammany Democratic and Independent papers have opened fire on Mr. Platt and his alleged tools in the Legislature, and advocate a popular uprising against them in the shape of mass-meetings and petitions and resolutions demanding genuine police reform.

**A Plan for Conserving Present Evils.**—"When we turn from its [the Lexow Committee's] diagnosis of the disease to the remedies which it prescribes we find to our regret that we cannot together approve the treatment. Part of it is good. The recommendation that a member of the police force shall not be entitled to retire on a pension until he shall have served thirty years, but may be so retired earlier for good cause, is sensible and likely to correct a serious and growing abuse. The proposed enlargement of the powers of the executive head of the force is commendable, so far as it goes, but does not go far enough, and Chief of Police is a better name than Superintendent for that official, though that is not a matter of much importance.

"There remain two propositions which the Committee also embodies in the bills prepared by Mr. Platt's direction for submission to the Legislature and which constitute the main result of the Committee's reformatory as distinguished from its inquisitorial labors. There is a natural disposition—felt, we believe, by a great majority of the reputable people of this city and State—to regard Mr. Platt's approval of any political policy or legislative measure as a sufficient reason for rejecting it on the spot. But this seems to us illogical and unworthy of sagacious and public-spirited citizens, who ought to be able to recognize good government when they see it, whether or not it has Mr. Platt's indorsement. Let us therefore try to consider these two expedients on their merits. One of them provides that the Police Board of this city shall be a bi-partizan body, composed of two Republicans and two Democrats. We are aware that many of those who have devoted much unselfish labor to the redemption of New York, and with whom we have rejoiced to cooperate, have no doubt whatsoever that this is a device precisely adapted to the perpetuation of the very evils which were overwhelmingly condemned at the polls last November. But with entire respect for their sincerity we cannot accept their view of the matter unhesitatingly. There is a great deal to be said on both sides of this



HIS BUSY SEASON—NEW YORK'S OVERWORKED REPUBLICAN BOSS.

—*The World, New York.*

question. Some of those who are now advocating with least reserve a single-handed Police Department were quite sure only a few years ago that bi-partizan, then called a non-partizan, commission was the strongest possible guarantee of honest elections and altogether indispensable, for instance, to the election of President Cleveland. . . . But yet we are entirely willing, and on the whole would prefer, to have the experiment tried now for various reasons, one of which is our belief that such is the desire of a majority of those who have fought and won the great fight and desire to see the victory utilized to the uttermost.

"The Committee's platform reorganizing the Police Department remains to be considered. The Committee declares that the reorganization must be radical, but reports a scheme which is nothing if not conservative—conservative, that is, as we are compelled to believe it would be in operation, of the policies and above all of the personal elements which need to be rooted out. We have no objection to the theory of a commission of reorganization, but if that is to be the method of rebuilding a police force which is fit to be trusted, the Commission ought to be appointed by Mayor Strong. On him has been devolved the stupendous task of restoring honest and efficient government in this city, and in him should be vested all the authority which the Legislature deems essential for that purpose."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

**Bi-Partizan the Keystone to Reform.**—"The provisions for a radical reorganization of the police by purging the force of all unfaithful and incompetent members, through the action of a special Commission appointed for that purpose, will meet with general public approval. This work cannot be undertaken too soon nor prosecuted too vigorously to suit the people. The keystone of police reform, however, is in the creation of a bi-partizan police board by law. The evidence presented before the Lexow Committee and summarized in its report shows conclusively that the intimidation of anti-Tammany voters and the deliberate promotion of fraud at the polls by the police had been reduced to a system under the Government of Tammany. The only remedy for these intolerable practises—practises which have admittedly increased Democratic pluralities in this city by at least twenty thousand votes—lies in the complete divorce of the police from party politics by the bi-partizan system."—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

**Mayor Strong Not Slighted.**—"The Lexow Committee's work was superb. Its report is admirable. Its conclusions are wise and its recommendations are good. The bills appended to the report are also commendable. They are necessary. We must have police reorganization, and that as quickly as possible.

"All talk about transgression of home rule in the Police Reorganization Bill is nonsense. It is true that the appointing power is given to the Governor, but the practical veto power vested in the Mayor of New York makes the measure essentially one of home rule, and places in the hands of Mayor Strong almost absolute power in the matter of reorganization."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

**A Conspiracy to Thwart the Will of the People.**—"There is undoubtedly a conspiracy between the discredited political leaders to thwart the will of the people as then expressed at the polls. Under our form of government nothing can be more serious nor more infamous than an attempt to stifle the voice of the people or to nullify a popular verdict in the determination of public policies. This attempt is now being made by those who have brought disgrace upon the Republican Party in this city and State for a number of years. . . .

"If Mayor Strong, backed by the self-respecting Republicans of our local organization, the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the various organizations in advocacy of political reform, and the better element of the mass of our citizenship, under the inspiring leadership of such men as William Brookfield, Dr. Parkhurst, and Recorder Goff, will meet this emergency with courageous front, then the cause of practical political reform in this city will triumph over this conspiracy of the professional politicians.

"Let the people be heard."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

**Battle Not Ended.**—"The basis of the entire scheme proposed is the bi-partizan Police Board. That is the essential feature of the system we have already, and its existence has clearly been

the chief cause of the corruption that honeycombs the organization. To prescribe a bi-partizan four-headed system by law is to foreordain that there shall be a political dicker with every official act. It is to make politics the foundation of an organization which cannot have any politics in it without becoming corrupt and boss-ridden.

"If those who battled so earnestly for reform and won, as they supposed, so decisive a victory on the 8th of November, are not willing to see their success perverted to purposes the opposite of their own, they must at once make their influence felt at Albany. . . . The battle is not ended. It is only that the scene of the struggle against the forces of corruption and misrule has been shifted from this city to Albany."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

**Turning Everything to Partizan Account.**—"What is needed is a single competent and upright man at the head of the Police Department, such as Mr. Strong would gladly appoint, and the power in the hands of the Mayor and such head of the department to reorganize out of the force all the inefficient and corrupt material that can be found in it. The Lexow investigation plainly showed this need, and the Lexow report, instead of proposing to provide for it, attempts to turn all the disclosures to partizan account at the bidding of Tom Platt. The city should 'accept' no such legislation as it proposes, but insist upon such legislation as will work reform in the Police Department and in the municipal administration generally, and if it cannot get it from this Legislature it should do its part toward getting a different Legislature next year and call for help from all honest men in the rest of the State."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

**Boss Platt Instead of Tammany.**—"The Government of this reorganized force is to remain exactly what it is to-day. . . . The only change is, that bi-partizanship is made mandatory on the appointing officer, and the Superintendent receives power of assignment and transfer, and of suspension for ten days. Promotions are to be made by the Board,—no longer by civil-service examination,—by unanimous vote, unless the Superintendent should recommend in writing. Otherwise any one member of the Board could block a man's promotion, and the bi-partizan who would not, under these circumstances, make the officer pay up, would differ greatly from most other members of his species.

"Now we should like to ask the Committee of Seventy, Dr. Parkhurst, Mayor Strong, and every other honest man and woman who worked and prayed last Fall for the deliverance of the city from the clutches of a corrupt bi-partizan oligarchy, whether they are prepared to sit down under this most impudent attempt on their simplicity and credulity. They are virtually asked in this most ridiculous report, by the aid of arguments which would discredit a schoolboy, to exchange the rule of a Tammany boss for the rule of another boss, whose methods are exactly the same, whose character is very little better, and who is just as eager to maintain partizanship in city government as Croker was."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

### ARE SPECULATORS BOOMING HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION?

**ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS** are congratulating themselves on the discovery of what they believe to be the secret motive behind the fierce attacks on the Administration's Hawaiian policy. They hint that the patriotism of the champions of annexation has a financial basis. A letter is said to be in the possession of a prominent Senator, written by an American residing in Hawaii, in which an attempt is made to explain the anxiety for annexation on the part of the Hawaiian Government circles and their friends in this country. It is stated that the Government is in financial straits and is unable to collect taxes from the bulk of the natives. To secure income, it was necessary to sell bonds, and a syndicate was formed which undertook to float the bonds in New England, where, it is believed, the religious sentiments are so strong that a ready market for the bonds may be created by the plea that the money is needed for the maintenance of Christian civilization in the islands. A fair price realized on the bonds is said to be twenty-five cents on the dollar,

but it is assumed that if Hawaii were annexed, the United States would assume the debt of the islands, and that this would be promptly followed by advance to par of the bonds sold by the Hawaiian syndicate at a great sacrifice. The New England holders of the bonds would realize an enormous profit, and the United States Treasury alone would suffer. The Eastern Senators and Representatives who are working for annexation are not directly accused of being pecuniarily interested in these schemes; the charge is that they are seeking to gain popularity by promoting the interests of their constituents. The annexationists scoff at the alleged discovery and explanation.

In the Senate, Hawaii again formed the topic of the week. Several resolutions for annexation and for the keeping of a war-vessel at Honolulu were introduced by Republicans and Populists, and these led to heated debates, in which the opponents of the Administration charged the latter with responsibility for the Royalist revolt.

The warship *Philadelphia* has been sent to Honolulu, with instructions to preserve strict neutrality and protect the interests of American residents not involved in the politics of the islands.

**Divine Rage over Bonds.**—"The despatch of our Washington correspondent relative to the Hawaiian business supplies, for the first time, an adequate explanation of all the shrieking and holding up of hands in horror. Up to the present that phenomenon has remained a mystery to its closest students. Hatred of Cleveland and Gresham will account for much, but not for all these hysterical cries of bloody murder so long sustained. Jingoism and the professional enthusiasm of naval officers may go part way in explaining the puzzle, but even they leave us far from understanding the terrific eagerness to get hold of the Hawaiian Islands. But the moment the trained observer of American politics hears a whisper about Hawaiian bonds, about a syndicate to float them, particularly among the constituents of Lodge, Frye, and Boutelle, about a scheme to make a security now worth twenty-five cents on a dollar jump in one day to par—that moment all becomes clear, and he experiences a joy like that of the man on the peak of Darien when a new planet swims into his ken. He listens, for example, to the horrible racket of *The Tribune* this morning—hears about 'the furtive conspiracy, studious deceit, brutal insolence, and defiant usurpation' of Mr. Cleveland, closing with the despairing question, 'With what miracles of infamy will he consign the chapter to a hideous immortality?'—and is no longer baffled thereby. Over nothing but bonds can such a divine rage be stirred up in this country. Bonds, a syndicate to float them, large holdings among the truly pious investors of New England who want to make only 300 per cent.—the whole thing is a mystery no more, and takes its place alongside Landreau claims, nitrate beds, 'good things' in Brazil, and the other historic evokers of American patriotic frenzy."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

**"What's the Job?"**—"What's the matter 'down East in Maine'? Is there 'something rotten' in Connecticut as well as in Denmark? Why are Senators Frye and Lodge and Hawley and Representative Boutelle thus banded together to insult and revile the people's anointed, the President of the United States, all because of the alleged woes of an alleged coffee-colored republic far off in the isles of the Pacific? Is it that New England's trade in 'rum and missionaries' is threatened with extinction that has fired the hearts and lent gall and vinegar to the tongues of these eminent Protectionists in their furious assaults upon the so-called 'Hawaiian policy' of the Administration? . . . Meanwhile the grave concerns of the American people, the questions of currency reform, of the pressing needs of the Treasury, of the repeal of the Sugar-Trust discriminating duty upon foreign sugars, which is ruining our foreign trade, all must wait and be given the go-by in order that a few Republicans from Maine may rage and storm and throw themselves into sham convulsions over a domestic brawl in a half-breed, half-savage community which does not interest the people of the United States one tenth part as much as the pending strike and its attendant disorders in the city of Brooklyn."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

**An Absurd Invention.**—"The peacock, it is said, if he happens to catch sight of his feet when he is spreading his tail, will fold



up his gorgeous plumage and steal off to some secluded spot to conceal his chagrin. The advocates of the Administration should have thought of this before they decided to invent a scandal about Hawaiian bonds to account for the Senate's indignant attacks on President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. The Queen's Government was run by Claus Spreckles, who furnished that shady creature with the necessary pocket-money to keep up appearances, and the present republican Government of the islands has been severely simple and inexpensive, meeting its obligations by taxation, because it must have been obvious that no person possessed of the slightest shrewdness would handle its bonds, the loan of money not being controlled by sentiment, but by self-interest.

"But, apart from the absurdity of the story, nothing is needed to account for the indignation of the American Senate, except the indignation of the American people. It is scarcely possible that practically the entire Senate, and both parties, have been corrupted by these imaginary Hawaiian bonds."—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

### PUBLIC RIGHTS AND THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

THE sensation of the second week of the great Brooklyn strike—which at this writing (Monday, the fifteenth day of the strike) is still far from settlement—was the decision of Justice Gaynor, of the Kings County Supreme Court, granting a writ of mandamus to compel one of the companies to put all its lines into operation or show cause why its charter should not be declared



JUDGE GAYNOR.

forfeited. The application to the court was made by a private citizen, a Brooklyn storekeeper, and Judge Gaynor, after hearing the arguments from both sides, granted the writ. It is, however, an alternative, not a peremptory writ, and the company has twenty days in which to make answer. By that time, the companies claim, the lines will be fully operated by new men, and the strike will be a thing of the past. The strikers had expected a peremptory writ, which, they believe,

would have compelled the companies to come to an agreement with them.

Apart from its effect on the strike, the decision of Judge Gaynor (who, it will be remembered, is the reformer who exposed the Brooklyn water scandal, brought about the conviction of McKane, the Gravesend "boss," produced a political revolution in Brooklyn in 1893, when he was elected to his present judicial office by an overwhelming majority, and declined the Democratic nomination last year for Judge of the Court of Appeals) is regarded as a sound and timely statement of the rights of the public and the duties of the chartered companies toward it. We quote the essential part of the opinion:

"The duty of the company now before the court is to carry passengers through certain streets of Brooklyn, and furnish men and run cars enough to fully accommodate the public. It may not lawfully cease to perform that duty for a single hour. The directors of a private business company may, actuated by private greed or motives of private gain, stop business and refuse to employ labor at all unless labor come down to their conditions, however distressing, for such are the existing legal, industrial, and social conditions; but the directors of a railroad corporation may not do the like. They are not merely accountable to stockholders; they are accountable to the public first and to their stockholders second. They have duties to the public to perform, and they must perform them. If they cannot get labor to perform such duties at what they offer to pay, then they must pay more, and as much as is necessary to get it. Likewise, if the conditions in respect of hours or otherwise which they impose repel labor, they must adopt more lenient or just conditions. They may not stop their cars for one hour, much less one week or one year, to thereby beat or coerce the price or

conditions of labor down to the price of the conditions they offer. For them to do so would be a defiance of law and of government, which, becoming general, would inevitably, by the force of example, lead to general disquiet, to the disintegration of the social order, and even the downfall of government itself."

The claim that the companies were prevented by violence and disorder from running their cars, Judge Gaynor held, was not legally made out. Instances of violence, he said, were shown, but it was also shown that the police force of the city and seven thousand soldiers were preserving order and affording ample protection to the employees and property of the companies.

The second week of the strike was marked by considerable rioting and violence. The linemen were induced to join the strikers, and the cutting of the wires, which was the more common form of violence adopted by the strikers or their sympathizers, hampered the roads greatly. Two men were killed by the soldiers, both entirely unconnected with the strike. The companies claim that over two thirds of the usual number of cars are already running, and that in a few days they will secure sufficient help to put all of their roads in operation.

Following are some Press comments on Judge Gaynor's decision:

**Sound Principles but Inapplicable to the Situation.**—"The Eagle" wishes that Judge Gaynor had exercised his option on this motion in another way, and had denied it instead of granting it. If it has the effect of reviving the mob spirit, of kindling anew the strength of violence, of prolonging incendiarism, attempted murder, systematic assault, concerted kidnapping and organized banishment and brigandage here, we are sure that the mortification of the justice will be equal to the regret of *The Eagle* and to the indignation of the community.

"It may be well enough to say that carrying companies have a public obligation. They have. They also have a public right to protection. It is the price of service. Denied, it paralyzes service. Withheld, it neutralizes, impairs or reduces service. Inadequate, it makes service necessarily partial. The Judge speaks of the police as if they had always been efficient in this crisis. The counsel for the companies erred if they did not enlighten him on this point. He speaks of 7,000 militia here as a presumption of effective protection. It has been effective where it could be applied. But it could not be applied simultaneously over 135 miles of streets for twenty-four hours of every day, as any one may see. It has been effective in spots. In this respect it resembles many legal opinions.

"One may concede, too, that companies owe more to the public than to their shareholders and should pay whatever labor wage is necessary to secure employees for their service.

"That is a fact. It is also a fact that if the best motormen in the world, to the number of 100,000, were here in Brooklyn to-day, and the companies were willing to pay them \$100 a man, per day, to run their cars, the mobs which have held Government at bay here for nearly two weeks would seek to kill such motormen and would exhaust all violent methods to prevent them from running the cars. Nor would they have any difficulty then in getting lawyers to urge courts to compel companies to do what they had made it impossible for companies to do at all. The strike at this point is a question neither of wage nor of hours. It is a question of whether companies can be placed at the mercy of mobs which the police and the military had unsuccessfully combated, but were effectively suppressing up to the hour of the appearance of the opinion to-day rendered."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn*.

**The Companies Not at Fault.**—"The capitalistic corporation had no right, when it encountered the labor corporation, to do other than submit temporarily to the proposition whatever it was, of justice or extortion, then and there. So much for the law. If things had rested right there, and no one had done anything; if the cars had simply been stopped by the conflict of corporations, the people would have been outraged, and, in their behalf, the incompetent companies evicted. That is all plain.

"Now, as the honorable Judge goes into the business—that is to say, the testimony as well as the law—there comes a change that makes the application of the fundamental original principle impossible. The companies have been running cars; have been putting forth expensive exertions—expensive for themselves and for the county—and the organized laborers, with a corps of allies



TOO MUCH WATER—IN STOCK.

—The Press, New York.

very much disorganized, have been obstructing the machinery of transportation. When the first car was stoned and the first wire cut the scene was changed, and the shape in which the law would strike shifted!"—*The Standard Union, Brooklyn.*

**Judge Gaynor Exactly Right.**—"Justice Gaynor is exactly right in his statement of the duties of the Brooklyn street-railway companies. . . . Complaint will, of course, be made that to order the lines fully to man their cars at once may compel them to make terms with their old men. But that is no matter for the Court. The workmen have a right to make the best terms they can, within the bounds of law. If the companies cannot get on without them they must pay their price. With full protection must come full and immediate accommodation of the public. Whether or not the protection so far given is entirely adequate is a question of fact, which the Court may hereafter determine, but concerning which so far the railroads have shown no proof."—*The Tribune, New York.*

**A Popular Triumph.**—"For the first time since these lawless corporations got control of the streets under franchises given to them by a thoroughly corrupt city government it appears that there is some law which they can be made to obey and some courts which are able to make them obey it. This in itself is a great victory for the people, for it had come to be feared that law and order had no effective resources to apply to these incorporated disturbers of the peace. It is truly a popular triumph to bring them to a sense of the fact that they are not chartered to break the laws forever with impunity."—*The Recorder, New York.*

### ANOTHER INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN STRIKERS.

THE most recent use of the injunction as a weapon against strikers has been in connection with the strike of the workmen in the shoe-factories in Haverhill, Mass. This strike has been going on for some time, and presents many interesting aspects. The immediate cause of the trouble was the demand for the restoration of wages to the rates paid before the depression, but a prominent point in controversy has been the "contract" system that has been in force in Haverhill, which has the following features: The employees are required to sign an agreement binding themselves to deposit a sum, ranging from \$25 to \$50, and deducted from their wages at the rate of so much per week, this deposit to be forfeited in the event of their striking without notice. On their part, the employers agree to pay 7 per cent. interest on these deposits, and—under a recent act of the Legislature—they are required to pay a forfeit to employees discharged without notice or good cause. The employees claim that this system has worked great injustice to them, since the employers have always found some pretext (such as defective work) for withholding the deposits even when the conditions had been fully complied with. It is also claimed that unprincipled employers find it to their interest to force their men into a strike by oppressive restrictions or exactions, such a strike enabling them to keep the deposits as a penalty for breach of contract. In the present strike, the employees of one firm have lost deposits amounting to \$15,000, unless the courts should order their refunding by the

employers. Another interesting feature of the strike is the prominence of women in it. Hundreds of them are taking part in street parades and meetings, and among those who have addressed them are Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard.

Some of the firms involved in the strike applied to Judge Bond for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with non-union men. The application was promptly granted, the gist of the injunction being as follows:

"The defendants and all members of the associations are restrained from any acts or the use of any methods within or in the immediate vicinity of the plaintiffs' factory which will tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiffs in the transactions of the business of the plaintiffs at said factory, or hinder, intimidate or annoy the workmen of the plaintiffs as they visit said factory or depart from the same, and that the defendants, and each of them, are restrained from annoying or intimidating persons who desire to work in the plaintiffs' factory."

About fifty of the smaller firms are willing to make concessions to the strikers and to join a local board of arbitration for adjustment of differences in the future, but the large manufacturers decline to receive representatives of the strikers or to consider their propositions. Sympathetic strikes in allied trades are talked of.

We append some Press comment on the interference of the court in the strike:

"If it were attempted to find a means of embittering the relations between wage-earners and their employers, and filling workingmen with a keen sense of injustice, no better method could be found than that of applying the process of injunction to restrain strikers. . . . The resort to this process in the Haverhill case is a grave mistake. There was no public exigency which could justify it, if, indeed, there is any imaginable exigency that could. Massachusetts laws afford protection to property and person, and to the rights and liberty of individuals, and Massachusetts courts can be trusted to enforce them. If violence is done, or threatened, if personal rights are infringed, the way to redress is open; there is no necessity and there is no excuse for resorting to processes essentially despotic and dangerous."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

"This method of procedure seems to be unnecessary. If the strikers at Haverhill are loitering about the premises of the plaintiff in a way to annoy or obstruct or injure his business, the laws of the State should hold out to him a sufficient means of protection. The Massachusetts statutes teem with provisions directed at such offenses against property or the public peace. And if a case of this nature is not clear against the strikers, if the laws are silent on this point, it will have to be said, after fifty years of experience with this form of conduct on the part of organized labor, that the laws are intentionally silent, and the courts should be slow to make laws covering the case. . . . It is an extension of the judicial authority unusual, and its necessity remains to be established. Its consequences at the best would seem certain to be harmful either to the public peace, if persisted in, or to that prestige of the judicial power in the popular mind so important to the maintenance of its proper weight and authority."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

"Where the shoe will undoubtedly pinch here is in the interpretation which may be put by a hostile judge upon the words 'annoying or intimidating persons who desire to work in the plaintiffs' factory.' . . . There opens up a beautiful vista of interference with individual liberty by reason of this injunction. The power of injunction, or rather its abuse, has already far crossed the danger line. The judiciary is placing itself in danger of contempt of the highest court of appeal, the people themselves. It is not the wage-earning class alone which is having its rights imperilled, but the entire body of citizenship, and there is bound to come a revulsion against this misuse of law, and quickly, too."—*The Labor Leader (Labor), Boston.*

"I'm patient," said the man from Philadelphia, "but I think it's time to draw the line on guying my town."

"Who has been doing that?"

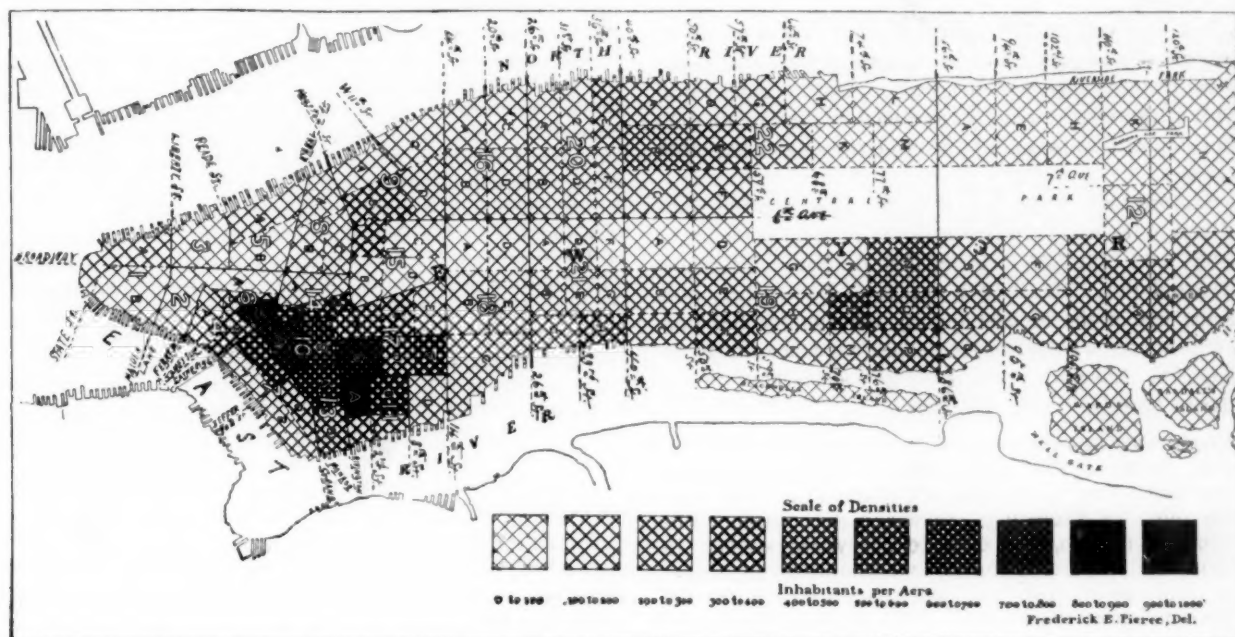
"The Government. These people in Hawaii have all been wondering what makes a war-ship so slow in coming. When it gets there they'll find it's the Philadelphia."—*The Star, Washington.*



## TENEMENT-HOUSE LIFE IN NEW YORK.

THE tenement-houses of the metropolis have been under the investigation of a Committee appointed by the Governor of New York in May last, and great interest is manifested by the Press of the State and the country at large in the report which

proceedings for the destruction of buildings which are so unsanitary as to be unfit for human habitation; with provision for reasonable compensation to the owners in case of such destruction; that the construction of tenement-houses be improved so as to afford more light and air and better immunity to inhabitants from fire; that the ceilings of all basements occupied as human habitations be at least two feet above the level of the ground adjoining; that no wall-paper be used, and all old papers removed; that halls be lighted; that overcrowding be prevented; that in addition to the free



MAP SHOWING DENSITIES OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK.

has been recently submitted to the Legislature. Among the members of the Committee are names of National fame, including R. W. Gilder, the editor of *The Century*, and Dr. Cyrus Edson. The report does not dwell on the evils of the tenement-houses, but is chiefly devoted to a discussion of the practical remedies which might be adopted without unnecessary delay. In order to show at a glance the striking facts of the situation, maps were prepared by the Committee, showing the density and nationality of the population in the various districts of the city. We reproduce here the density map, which gives the population as it was estimated to be in June, 1894. The points of congestion are represented by the darkly-shaded portions, and they are, of course, coincident with the tenement-house districts. District A has the greatest density in the world, the inhabitants to the acre being estimated at 986.

In pointing out the evils of the system under which eight fifteenths of the population live, the Committee says:

"The overcrowding of the population, both as to house and district, has evil effects of various kinds: keeping children up and out of doors until midnight in the warm weather because the rooms are almost unendurable; making cleanliness of house and street difficult; filling the air with unwholesome emanations and foul odors of every kind; producing a condition of nervous tension; interfering with the separateness and sacredness of home life; leading to the promiscuous mixing of all ages and sexes in a single room—thus breaking down the barriers of modesty and conducing to the corruption of the young, and occasionally to revolting crimes. . . .

"It is a startling fact that while less than one third of the buildings in New York are tenement-houses, among them occur annually more than one half of the fires. During the half-year or more that this committee has been at work seven fatal tenement-house fires have taken place; in each of four of these one life was lost; in one two lives, in another three lives, and in still another, seven—making a total of sixteen deaths. A fire started on any floor of the ordinary tenement in New York passes easily from the room or cellar where it originates and leaps up the stairway, destroying the upper stairs completely, and burning out the bulkhead. On its way it may or may not destroy other departments than those in which it originated, but at any rate the smoke and heated gas, products of the combustion, penetrate everywhere, and are more apt to destroy life than the flame itself."

Coming to the question of remedial legislation, the Committee makes the following recommendations, designed to improve the tenement-houses as well as to secure better sanitary condition in the districts in which the tenements are situated:

"That power be given to the Board of Health to institute condemnation

floating baths, maintained in the Summer months, the city should open in the crowded districts fully equipped bathing establishments, on the best European models, and with moderate charges; that numerous drinking-fountains and sufficient public lavatories be established in the tenement-house districts; that the electric light be extended as rapidly as possible throughout all parts of the tenement-house districts; that the system of asphalt pavements be extended as rapidly as possible throughout the streets of the tenement-house districts of the city."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE amended name of the Sherman anti-trust law seems to be Dennis.—*The Herald, Boston*.

IT begins to look as if the New York reformers, having used Platt to beat Croker, will now have to use Croker to beat Platt.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville*.

O HEAVENS! It has been discovered that the United States has interests in Madagascar also. Where will this Jingomania end?—*The Herald, Rochester*.

THIS Brooklyn trouble is only a repetition of the old story. It may be striking, but it's not original.—*The Times, Philadelphia*.

THE Hawaiian revolution didn't amount to much more than an Ohio lynching.—*The Times, Kansas City*.

BROOKLYN and Haverhill are the leading American cities just at present. Washington isn't in it.—*The Herald, Boston*.

CLEVELAND is not obliged to follow the example of Casimir-Perier, but it is worth thinking about as a means of escape from a bad predicament.—*Globe-Democrat, St. Louis*.

THE Lexow Committee seems to be a Dr. Jekyll in New York and a Mr. Hyde in Albany.—*The World, New York*.

LITTLE did Carlisle think that in juggling with the gold reserve he was going to discover perpetual motion.—*The Herald, St. Joseph*.

ON the whole, it is just as well that Hawaii wasn't annexed, seeing that the troops are needed in Brooklyn, too; and there wouldn't have been enough to go 'round.—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

SHE: "I suppose there are some refining influences at work in Washington?"

He: "Oh, yes; you know the agents of the Sugar Trust are still there."—*The Statesman, Yonkers*.

IT is intimated that the Porte is seriously considering the introduction of football among the Armenians with a view to the ultimate extinction of that hated people.—*The Free Press, Detroit*.

QUIZLY: "Do the trolley cars stop for funeral processions?"

Bizly: "Stop for them? Man alive! they make them."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## MUSICAL POSSIBILITIES OF POE'S POEMS.

POE'S poetry is full of music; and it is not surprising that this is so, for he believed the musical element to be the very soul of verse.

It is a fact often commented upon that composers of music, as a rule, ignore really exquisite and artistic poems when they come to setting words to melody, and too often substitute nonsensical trash. This allegation can readily be verified by the examination of musical compositions that are joined to lyric song or any other form of verse.

Charles Sanford Skilton contributes to *Music*, a magazine published in Chicago, an excellent paper on the musical principle of Poe's poetry, and especially regrets that American musicians have overlooked Poe. Mr. Skilton speaks of Poe as "the poet whose genius was of the highest quality our country has produced; whose writings have had the deepest influence along certain lines upon our literature; who is recognized as wholly unique and peculiar to America." He continues:

"A composer seeks in a poem certain qualities: euphony, forcible diction, rhythmic flow, intelligibility, and, above all, the lyrical or dramatic spirit. Lacking some of these qualities many poems, like those of Browning, are unsuited to music. The poems of Poe are a fresh, untrodden field of lyrical beauty. In respect of euphony, Poe, like a master musician before an organ, has drawn from the English language tones which equal the softness and richness of the Italian. What musician would not love such phrases as 'crystal, wandering water,' 'From grief and groan to a golden throne,' 'with love in her luminous eyes.' Seldom does our speech offer to music such richness of sound-effect. Poe's diction is always elegant and suited to the prevailing mood; beguiled by its charm one is sometimes in danger of overlooking the poet's meaning. In rhythm, perhaps even more than in euphony and diction, is Poe's original power displayed. Consider the military precision and stately sweep of the first verse of 'Eldorado':

'Gaily bedight,  
A gallant knight,  
In sunshine and in shadow,  
Had journeyed long  
Singing a song,  
In search of Eldorado.' . .

with the bewildering, surging rush of the following lines:

'Bottomless vales and boundless floods,  
And chasms and caves and Titan woods,  
With forms that no man can discover  
For the dew that drip all over;'

the impassioned movement of 'Lenore'; the delicate, tripping grace of 'Fairylend'—all these rhythms are suggestive to the composer. It would be difficult to find in his poems, with the exception of those which are definitely personal, a line that would be unsuited to music. 'Eldorado' is a picture of strong, unswerving purpose, carried out in spite of failing strength, and finally justified by a spiritual interpretation. One can imagine how the music, at first bold and strong, would gradually grow weaker, sinking to the last verse, when it would rise again and make a glorious close. Or in the pathetic 'Bridal Ballad' the first verse could be dreamy, happy recitative, followed by a simple narrative melody for the two verses containing the bride's retrospect. Then again recitative, this time troubled, discordant, leading abruptly to a passionate climax, and dying away interrogatively with the words—

'Lest the dead who is forsaken  
May not be happy now.'

'Dreamland' and 'Fairylend' with their wealth of scenery might become as good ballads as the famous 'Kleiner Haushalt' of Löwe. But when our American Löwe is in a purely lyrical mood, what could suit him better than the lines beginning—

'Fair river, in thy bright, clear flow  
Of crystal, wandering water.'

Other lyrics in different veins are 'Spirits of the Dead,' 'The Evening Star,' 'A Dream Within a Dream,' the 'Hymn,' 'To

One in Paradise.' Three longer poems which offer our composers full scope for display of their powers are 'The Haunted Palace,' 'The Conqueror Worm,' and 'Israfel.' A great musician might make these songs worthy of a place beside the 'Erl King.' Three of Poe's greatest poems, 'The Bells,' 'The Raven,' and 'Ulalume,' occur to the amateur in this connection, but professional experience leads us to set them aside. 'The Bells' depends for its effect upon its imitation of sound, and would only lose its charm in the presence of actual music. 'Ulalume' and 'The Raven' are too long for songs, and too vivid personal experiences for longer vocal works. But a composer might study the changing moods of 'The Raven,' and if he could express them in orchestral music, he might create a magnificent Symphonic Poem. 'Annabel Lee' and 'Lenore,' in which there is only pure, ennobling sentiment, also transcend the limits of a song, but are admirably suited to a broader style of composition. They should receive a setting for chorus and orchestra. More than any other of Poe's poems, 'Lenore' excites the composer's imagination. The situation is dramatic. A lover and false friends stand over the bier of the departed maiden. The friends lament her death in conventional phrases, and gently chide the lover for showing no signs of grief. This leads him to denounce them as the real cause of her decline. They seek to avert his wrath by a soft invitation to join in a common lament, but he turns away and expresses his belief in immortality as a blessed state to be viewed with joy and not with grief. The orchestra might begin with a picture of the lover's deep, strong emotion, dying away and giving place to the solemn, march-like strains of the chorus:

'Ah! broken is the golden bowl, the spirit flown forever;  
Let the bell toll, a saintly soul floats on the Stygian River.'

When this passage has grown intenser and reached a climax, a solo quartet might sing in different style, to the lover:

'And Guy de Vere, hast thou no tear? Weep now or nevermore:  
For on yon drear and rigid bier low lies thy loved Lenore.'

"The chorus taking up the closing words could lead back to the opening strain with more intensity and grandeur. And then with what fierceness the lover would break forth:

'Wretches, ye loved her for her wealth, and hated her for her pride'  
adding with poignant grief:

'And when she fell in feeble health ye blessed her—that she died.'

Then an almost frenzied outburst:

'How shall the ritual then be read, the requiem how be sung  
By you—by yours, the evil eye,—by yours, the slanderous tongue,  
That did to death the innocence that died and died so young?'

For a moment the orchestra should play alone, while this passion subsides; then the chorus gently, persuasively mingle their voices:

'Peccavimus; but rave not thus! and let a Sabbath song  
Go up to God so solemnly the dead may feel no wrong.'

The whole verse should be gentle, sweet, consoling, and of rare beauty. Then the lover rouses himself, a man who has found comfort in his own soul, and sings in vigorous, inspiring melody:

'Avant! to-night my heart is light, no dirge will I upraise,  
But waft the angel on her flight with a psalm of old days.'

"Such are the possibilities for music which lie hidden in the works of Edgar Allan Poe. Have we no composer who will undertake to realize them?"

## A DEFENSE OF ZOLA.

ZOLA has recently been savagely attacked on all sides by opponents of his method of fiction, the gravest charge against him being indecency for mere love of the impure. This imputation he has from time to time denied, and always with that equanimity which is characteristic of one whose doings have the approval of his conscience. In *The Westminster Review*, January, Mr. E. C. Townshend comes to Zola's defense. The greater part of Mr. Townshend's article, which is entitled "Toward the Appreciation of Emile Zola," is given to analysis of Zola's different books in relation to the truthfulness and power of their delineation of character. We quote from the paper such



parts as refer more generally to Zola's method and intention, as follows:

"*Le Naturalisme est l'expression des idées qui traversent le siècle*" [naturalism is the expression of the ideas which permeate the century]. These are the words, as reported by Mr. Sherard, in which Zola disclaims the honor of having taken an entirely new departure in literature.

"To give us literal transcripts from the life of the people, to show one half the world how the other half lives, to help us to larger views of life by widening the circle of our experience, this is the function of the realist novel. It is the outcome, the literary expression of that great wave of progress which is slowly but surely sweeping away class prejudice, class ideals, to make way for a new social order. It was high time that literature should once again fall in with the march of events. Feudalism and chivalry had been a fertile field, but the soil was exhausted.

"This, the end of the Nineteenth Century, is a time of awakening, and Zola's is a trumpet-voice to arouse men from sleep. He calls to us to see on the brink of what bottomless pit we are standing. He lifts the veil from the senseless luxury of wealth and from the nameless horrors of poverty. He shows us diseases, drink, lust, superstition, the very lowest depths of human depravity, and again, impartial as a mirror, he shows us saintly enthusiasm and beautiful, untiring human affection; and through all he preaches—though without preaching—his great gospel of work and of faith in Nature.

"To such a prophet many will of course shut their ears, but he is destined to be heard, for his is the message that our world needs. It is not a pleasant message, nor well suited for the young and innocent. It is addressed to men and women, to those who come into direct contact with the hard facts of life. If there are people who wish to live in a purer atmosphere than that which is common to us all, who wish for a garden enclosed instead of meadow and moorland, these books are not for them. But those who are ready to acknowledge kinship with the disinherited whose labor forms the base of the social pyramid will gather from them strength and courage.

"I do not wish to imply that Zola tacks a moral to his pictures. He is no Socialist, or, at least, his readers have no right to assume that he is one. Like all great artists, he is moved to write, not to prove this theory or that, but that we may share the vision that haunts him, a vision, in his case, not of the past but of the actual present.

"Zola is no Socialist. If his books preach Socialism it is because he turns the unconventional insight of the true artist upon our modern life, upon the hollowness of its shams, the cruelty of its contrasts."

Mr. Townshend reminds us that "*Les Rougon-Macquart*" is a series of books, and says that we ought, in common fairness, to remember, in reading any one of them, that it is not an isolated work; that on the title-page of every novel which forms part of that series the work is described as "The History, Physical and Social, of a Family under the Second Empire," and that we are, therefore, bound to remember two things: first, that they are *historical*, so that the author must describe society as he finds it, not as he would have it; secondly, that they aim at being experiments in the science of humanity, of physiology or psychology, whichever name one may prefer. In this connection the writer says:

"Given a certain physical inheritance, certain intensifying or counteracting tendencies of education, a certain social environment, what will be the result? This is the problem in each of the twenty books. It follows from their scientific aim that they must deal with many of the facts or phenomena of life which do not usually come within the province of the novelist, and that even the language of fiction will need to be remolded in order to suit its new domain, just as Wordsworth had to remold the diction of poetry to suit his new poetic ideals. . . .

"We are, of course, at liberty to condemn this scientific spirit in a novelist, but we are not at liberty to shut our eyes to it and then condemn him for introducing topics which are, from his point of view, essential. . . .

"It is true that throughout the series the darker shades predominate; it is true that the meanest, most selfish vice is un-

flinchingly laid bare, that the light of day is flashed into the darkest of Earth's corners, but none of the horrors revealed by it are blacker than those which lie around us.

"Let those who know how the most wretched live and die in our Christian cities, say if there are no lives that end as that of Gervaise ended; let those who know how the rich and dissipated amused themselves toward the close of the Second Empire, say if such scenes as those in 'Nana' were unknown.

"I deny that the blackness is unrelieved. There is hardly a book in the series where some trait of tenderness and devotion is not described, and there is hardly a man or a woman so depraved as to be without some redeeming quality, some human kindness of nature which makes us recognize a touch of kinship. . . .

"Exactly as in real life, so in these volumes, we see what we have the power of seeing; to him that hath shall be given. They are not meant for the young and ignorant, but for the wise and mature. They show us the world for good or for evil. They enlarge the circle of our experience. . . .

"To draw the breath of a robust life, to love and to labor, to be in sympathy with all that is simple and wholesome and natural—this or something like it is the ideal of life set before us in the '*Rougon-Macquart*' series. It is the ideal also of another modern prophet and one who has met with quite as little appreciation. It is very singular that Walt Whitman, when he prophesied in the future 'a literature underlying life, religious, consistent with science, handling the elements and forces with competent power, teaching and training men,' should have been quite unconscious that already such a literature was being initiated by one of those French novelists on whom he was apt to pour out wholesale the vials of his wrath. . . .

"Some of those strange rhythmic utterances where Whitman boasts of a lofty pantheism might surely be applied to the great Frenchman:

I am not the poet of goodness only—  
I do not decline to be the poet of wickedness also.  
What blurt is this about virtue and about vice?  
Evil propels me, and the reform of evil propels me—I stand indifferent;  
My gait is no fault-finder's or rejector's gait;  
I moisten the root of all that has grown."

## ART FOR THE PEOPLE.

ONE of the first art-critics of Paris, M. Gustave Geffroy, has vigorously taken the initiative in an agitation for the establishment of evening museums, or art-galleries, on a small scale and with constantly-changing attractions, for the benefit of the working-classes. His articles on the subject have occasioned much discussion in the Press, and the idea has taken root. It has found one of its most ardent champions in M. Georges Clemenceau, editor-in-chief of *La Justice*, Paris, of whose staff M. Geffroy has long been a conspicuous member, though he has also other journalistic connections. The movement is one that need not stop with Paris or with France; it might easily extend to the United States as well. True, in this new country there is as yet no such diffusion or elevation of artistic taste as is to be found on the other side of the Atlantic, and therefore the conditions here are not as favorable to the development of M. Geffroy's idea; but its importance will be appreciated by many, nevertheless. Perhaps there has been no better expression of its significance than M. Clemenceau has given in the following leader lately printed by *La Justice*:

"Geffroy, a tenacious Breton, does not drop his idea of evening museums. . . . The execution of his project is singularly facilitated by the fact that it is not necessary to start on a grand scale. In fact, to do so would even be contrary to the spirit of the institution, according to which the museum, instead of awaiting the visitor, should seek the suburban workman in his haunts. One or two large rooms easy of access, two or three keepers, a good lock, a few cabinet-makers to prepare the original arrangement, two policemen, an insurance policy, precautions against fire, and some incandescent lamps—these are all that are needed.

"What is there to prevent us from opening two or three estab-

ishments like this, simultaneously, in Paris? It is a minimum effort, requiring little capital. At Batignolles, at Montmartre, at the Faubourg Antoine, laborers eager for instructive recreation of the eye and mind would flock to the little evening museum as swiftly as moths fly to the light.

"For my own part, I deem it very important that the institution should be recreative; and it will be, if life is put into it. It will not satisfy me if the managers simply hang pictures, place statues, and exhibit objects of art. This is but half the task. These pictures express a sensation which they pretend to call up in those who view them; these statues have something to say. But their language needs a kindly interpreter when addressed to those possessing only the elements which chance has furnished them. For this reason I insist upon the benevolent guide, the artist, the art workman, who would come to learn by teaching.

"No desk, no glass of water, no lecture. Suppose an association of men familiar with matters of art, practitioners or critics, delegating each evening one of their number to visit the little museum. Our man arrives dressed simply in a jacket, and walks up and down before the masterpieces with his hands in his pockets. He inspires confidence. The visitors surround him. What is this picture? What is the history of the painter? When did he live? Amid what artistic surroundings? What did he do? Why did this subject attract him? What did he try to express? What relations between his conception and that of our time? His technique, his art, his thought? All this by snatches. For I would have the crowd ask questions. That is necessary to the success of the evening museum. The crowd is timid. An official speaker overawes it. So, nothing stiff. No appearances of dogmatism. If the questions do not come—for people do not like to make a public exhibition of their ignorance—an endeavor should be made to call them out. One tongue once loosened, you will find the ice broken.

"Then will come the trustful conversation, the familiar interview, explanations solicited and supplied while walking around the pedestals and passing in review the pictures and the cabinets, the contact of minds under the auspices of the old masters, a grand human communion in the lofty joy of the beautiful. What artist, even among the greatest, would not be glad of such good fortune? I will name no one, but I know many who think it impossible for them to deliver a discourse, and who would be surprised at the abundance of their speech in such a friendly gathering. A double profit—for the public eager for new impressions, for the artist forced to give precision to his ideas by developing them. And this by conversation, by peripatetic instruction, without the stiffness of the professorship, without the wearisomeness of the didactic lesson. . . .

"The impression of life must be received from the contemplation, the living interpretation, of the great masters from whom have come down to us through the ages immortal sensations of life. The pleasure of the museum must be a pleasure of action, in which each shall be made conscious that he has an active part in the great human drama which expresses itself in the suggestive representation of humanity's emotions. Who knows if some simple workman, without special knowledge, may not propound an embarrassing question to the artist? What a joy for the latter, obliged to press his idea more closely, to examine it from all sides, and, once at home again, perhaps to refashion it. It is the education of man by contact with man,—the most profitable of all. At night, by the laborers' firesides, there will be a continual flow of comment. Having made one visit to the museum, they will want to make another. They will urge their fellow-workmen and friends to make a similar pleasure-excursion. Having talked with Bracquemond, they will wish to know what Degas or Rodin may have to say. It is an endless pleasure, as the exhibited masterpieces succeed one another, and pass before the eyes of men who are at once spectators and actors.

"Let us hasten to establish the evening museums. Why should not Geffroy take the initiative in a first grouping? The cooperation of collectors surely would not be lacking, if the necessary guarantees were given them. Perhaps these worthy people have a desire to become popular. What a fine opportunity for them to establish relations with the people, whom they are taught to hold in such foolish fear, and who ask, after all, only to participate in life, in the complete life of humanity! Come, aristocracy; come, democracy! A first *rendezvous* at the evening museum!"

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WHO OWNS AN AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT?

A BILL has recently been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies to define the rights of owners of autograph manuscripts and to preserve the sanctity of private correspondence. This comes none too soon, since the autograph-collector stops at nothing, and a public man cannot put private matters into a letter without the fear that it will sooner or later be put up at public sale. The veteran French author and publicist, Jules Simon, has written for *Figaro*, Paris, January 9, his opinions on this subject, with several little anecdotes quite apropos to it. We give below a translation of the greater part of his article:

"The question of the sale of autograph manuscripts is one of literary propriety. But there is another question involved: that of publicity. Has one who, by whatever means, has come into possession of a manuscript, the right to make known its contents without the author's permission?

"Autographs play a very important part in the literary life. There are, to begin with, the trivial autographs written in albums or on fans—then there are the autographs of actual value, sought for, owned, and sold by scholars. We will consider the foolish ones first.

"The literature of albums and fans has comparatively little value. Yet its production is a severe task for men who are at all known in public life. . . . Most well-known men have always on their desks some album or fan awaiting inspiration. Still, I scarcely think that the idea of putting an autograph album into print ever occurred to a publisher. This question will not give much concern to the International Congress of Literary Propriety that is shortly going to meet. But I question whether any one has the right to write in an album the thought or the verse of another.

"It has often happened that, having in my mind a well-known phrase of a great prose author, or more often of a great poet, I have boldly written it in an album, following it with my own name. I have said to myself that in the first place no one would be deceived by this, and that besides what was asked of me was not a bit of my own thought, out a page of my handwriting.

"The following experience, however, gave me food for reflection. I had written in the album of a celebrated photographer the magnificent strophe of Lamartine beginning:

'And thou, whose life is my breath.'

"The album fell into the hands of a newspaper-writer, who is, by the way, a friend of mine and is now my *confrère* at the Institute. After quoting what he called my verses he proceeded to add: 'M. Jules Simon would do well to confine himself to prose, for his verses are pitiful.'

"I had occasion to relate this to Lamartine, concealing the name of the critic; he did not even frown. But I said to myself that a man ought to deliver only his own merchandise, and since that time I have provided myself, for the benefit of ladies who do me the honor to wish my autograph, with a little batch of appropriate original sentiments.

"The question of the use to which autographs may be put is more grave and more difficult. Suppose that this autograph is a letter, written to a certain person and in certain circumstances. It is doubtful whether it would have been couched in the same terms had it been written to another person or in different circumstances.

"Two men in public life have been separated for several years by differences, though belonging to the same party. Nothing is more bitter than a difference of this kind and the animosity to which it gives birth. During the period of this separation some one asks of one of the adversaries a biographical notice of the other; not a printed notice, but a few details written on paper. He gives them and makes them as impartial as he can, and then he thinks no more about them than of the thousands of other things that he has put on paper one instant to forget them the next.

"Unfortunately, the one who received the notice thinks it is witty, or perhaps finds it biting—which gives it much greater value. He keeps it, shows it about, and finally gives it to a collector. Collectors naturally take pride in their collections. One day this one gives his portfolio to be admired to the man who was the subject of the notice. The latter reads it in silence, rec-



ognizes the portrait of himself perfectly, experiences a somewhat peculiar sensation, and in his departure relates his adventure to his old enemy with whom he has long been reconciled. The affair goes no farther, thanks to the excellent understanding between the two adversaries, but a little more touchiness on the part of either, and a few more sharp words in the notice—and it might have resulted badly.

"Politics swarms with experiences of this kind. The successive opinions which Jules Ferry was so ready to give with a *bon-homie* so genial and pleasant often left their traces in autographs with which it is still easy to kill—I will not say a man, but a candidate.

"I found myself one day on a committee divided almost equally between two parties. The question was a burning one, and the members had hard work to observe the rules of courtesy among themselves. One, who occupied a high position of state, supported with veritable violence the law proposed by the Government. The member of the opposition whose place it was to speak after him was an orator of the first order. We were greatly astonished to see him with a manuscript in his hand. 'I did not wish,' he said to me, 'to trust myself to improvisation in so serious a matter.' His speech was quite long. I have often found him more eloquent, but never more impassioned. He laid his manuscript on his knees after reading it, and looking at us with a serious air said, 'This discourse is not mine; it is one delivered by the honorable member who has just supported the contrary opinion before you with so much energy.' Then he indicated to the committee where this same speech had been delivered.

"This was evidently within his right, since the matter at issue was an opinion delivered in a parliamentary committee and already made public. But the question is, would he have been right in making the same use of a private correspondence?

"In a word, who is the owner of a manuscript? Is it the writer? or the man to whom he delivers it? or the one who has bought it? And what, exactly, is the right of the proprietor? Can he limit its publicity? Can he suppress it? Can he modify the text? Here are questions difficult to discuss in an assembly of six hundred members. They must be discussed, however, one day or another, and this day cannot come too soon, in the opinion of those who have the honor and the misfortune to be authors."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### WRITING UNDER A SILVER SPUR.

WE have heretofore spoken of the damaging results of forced work and over-production by authors. *The Picayune*, New Orleans, January 13, has something to say on this subject. Calling attention to the fact that 1894 was not distinguished by the production of many very successful works of American fiction, while "not less than eleven English novels reached a sale of twenty thousand copies," *The Picayune*—which negatively exonerates modern English authors from the sin of over-production, by citing "novelists on this side of the Atlantic"—says:

"An author produces something that both deserves and achieves success. Then the editors and publishers begin at once to negotiate with him for a second venture. His name will sell one or two new books anyhow, and, of course, he would like to add something to his income. So the new novel is written with no other than a commercial inspiration, and there is no occasion for surprise if it displays a falling-off in literary value and general interest. . . .

"A great work of fiction must first of all have elicited the intense interest of its author. It must have had for him a very strong attraction on its own account, and without regard to ulterior considerations of fame and profit. Any one can understand that no man, whatever his ability and facility, could produce a true poem except under these conditions; but we believe that it is equally impossible to write a novel of the highest order of excellence without that intimacy of observation and intensity of interest which impart sympathy to insight and the validity of reality to imagination.

"If this be true, it follows that a long list of great novels cannot be produced in rapid succession by one writer. The most notable exception to this rule is to be found in the career of Walter Scott. But Scott did not begin the publication of his

novels until he was over forty years of age, and some fifteen years embrace almost the whole period of his activity as a writer of prose fiction. After all, he wrote himself out and died an exhausted and broken-down man. He did do a vast amount of magnificent work; but his novels are not uniformly excellent, and it is plain enough that even he might have done better had he done less. The elder Dumas can hardly be said to have afforded another exception. He wrote an enormous number of romances, but only a few of them are still famous.

"Every writer has his productive and unproductive periods, and whoever would do really strong and original work should take the hint whenever he finds his mind sluggish and his theme unsuggestive. A distinguished novelist and short-story writer once confessed to us that now and then a day would come to him when he could not compose so much as a paragraph. A writer of experience usually knows when he is doing himself and his subject justice, and when it is time to give his lagging powers a holiday."

**Serious Consideration of Folk-Tales.**—"According to Dr. Newell, the serious consideration of folk-tales is a comparatively recent study, beginning as late as 1812 with the brothers Grimm. Jacob Grimm and others supposed that folk-stories were handed down from generation to generation, representing in their final state the knowledge of remote ancestors. Then this theory was followed by one which represented all mankind as having similar relations to nature, thinking the same thoughts and inventing the same symbols for their expression. Andrew Lang holds that folk-tales were expressions of primitive superstitions and customs; and another theory is that they were spread abroad by the Crusades. The present mania for the study of the folk-lore of America and other countries has developed into a branch of legitimate historical research, and is being used to support what are usually considered as more substantial historical theories. Dr. Newell believes that the relation between the folk-tales of the Old World banishes the supposition that they are of prehistoric origin. Some of them bear marks of belonging to the early civilizations; some came from the later literary period of Greece or India; others from medieval Europe. There was no district of either Europe, Asia, or Africa, says Dr. Newell, which had not been influenced by this lore, but the separation of pre-Columbian American may have exempted our continent. At least, no communication of thought is proved, but neither can we be certain that the reverse is the case, for we do not know positively what the pre-Columbian tales were."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

#### NOTES.

"I HEARD a startling piece of news the other night from the lips of one of the best character-actors America can boast," says "The Raconteur," in *The Musical Courier*. "He knows San Francisco and its ways as he knows New York. Some years ago he lived there, and was frequently in the company of Robert Louis Stevenson. He declares that Stevenson was an opium-eater, a confirmed devotee of the deadly drug that doth not intoxicate but kills. He furthermore added that this fact was well known to newspaper men in San Francisco, and it was current gossip that Stevenson got his curiously beautiful ideas while under the influence. I remember reading Stevenson himself on the theme of dreams and how his stories came to him in slumber. If this tale is a true one, then it accounts for much that is uncanny in Stevenson's work, and it enlists him with that opium-inspired band of dreamers of fierce joys, in which De Quincey, Coleridge, Poe, Baudelaire, and Thompson were chiefs. I never saw the story in print before, and I commend it to the literary gild for consideration."

MR. FREDERICK TENNYSON is still living at a great age, and his home is at St. Ewolds, on the Island of Jersey. Many who are familiar with the works of Lord Tennyson know that his brother Frederick also wrote verse, and good verse, too. Frederick's schoolfellows were Hallam and Gladstone. Of the former, he says: "He was a young man of the most wonderful powers I ever knew, and I am sure, as Alfred was, that if he had lived he would have outshone us all." The poet is now in his eighty-seventh year, and, like Mr. Gladstone and Professor Blackie, is one of the most interesting figures still remaining among us.—*The Outlook.*

ON April 22 of this year Venice will open her first International Exposition of the Fine Arts. Among the artists pledged to support the enterprise with their names, and if possible with their works, are a number of the most powerful painters of Europe. Dubois, Carolus-Duran, Henner, Alma-Tadema, Burne-Jones, Leighton, Boldini, Carcano, Michetti, Morelli, Israels, Mesdag, Villegas, Zorn, Kroyer, and Munkacsy are a few of the men who have agreed to do what they can to further the success of the venture.

DURING 1894, according to *The Publisher's Circular*, 5,300 new books and 1,185 new editions were published in England, an increase of some 200 over last year.

## SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

## MODERN VIEWS OF THE CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN gives a brief account of the conclusions of modern science on this interesting subject—views which differ in many respects from those held even a short time ago. The study of earthquakes, he thinks, now rests on a firm scientific basis. The extracts that we give from his article (*Nineteenth Century*, January) serve to bring out quite clearly recent changes of theory. He says:

"The theory of earthquake origin which has till lately prevailed in science, and which had for it the authority of Humboldt and Leopold Buch, is well known. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions were considered as effects of a common cause, the never-ceasing reaction of the hot and molten interior of the Earth upon its thin solid crust. When water, percolating the rocks or running down their fissures, reaches the depths at which the temperature is so high that rocks and metals are maintained in a liquid state, steam is evolved under a formidable pressure, and, together with the gases originated from the molten mass itself, it accumulates in the subterranean cavities. Rows of volcanoes rise along gigantic trends which are opened in the Earth's crust, and they act as so many safety-valves for the escape of the gases and steam; but if one of these valves be obstructed for some reason, the pressure of the gases grows, until they open a passage through the solid crust, bringing the rocks into a formidable commotion.

"The theory was grand. It brought into causal connection a wide range of volcanic and seismic phenomena; it inspired research. Who does not remember the beautiful lines devoted by Humboldt in his *Cosmos* to this subject? However, even at the time these lines were written the theory was beginning to inspire serious doubts. Was not the cause too grand in comparison with its results? Would not the molten nucleus break the thin crust to atoms if it stood in such free intercourse with the atmosphere? Local hearths of chemical activity would do as well to explain volcanic action, and local disturbances in the superficial strata would perfectly well explain the greater number of earthquakes. In fact, when we know that the mere fall of the steam-hammer in Krupp's gun factory shakes the houses and their windows for several miles round; that the explosion of a mine loaded with gunpowder or dynamite is felt many miles off; and that the mere trampling of a holiday crowd is reported to the astronomers of Greenwich by the behavior of their levels, we feel disinclined to appeal to the molten nucleus, and we look for causes nearer at hand. . . .

"Research was accordingly directed toward a study of the local causes which might have given origin to each separate earthquake. There is, of course, a number of earthquakes directly due to volcanic causes; but these, as already indicated by Humboldt, are always limited in their areas and are the minority. As to the greater number, their causes must be sought for in local disturbances of the rocky strata. Everywhere there are softer strata which are disintegrated by water between the rocky layers above and beneath them. One day or the other they must yield; and when they do yield, their subsidence, or the gliding of the upper strata upon a softened intermediate layer, must result in an earthquake."

This view, according to Prince Krapotkin, has been exceedingly fruitful. It has furnished adequate explanation of almost every earthquake for the past thirty years, including the great one in Japan in 1891, and those that visited Greece in April, 1894, where a great fissure thirty-five miles long was opened. But meanwhile our seismologists, in their search after local causes, have been in danger of forgetting that earthquakes play any part at all in the general life-history of our planet. This part has been well shown by the geologist Suess. We quote Prince Krapotkin further:

"Starting from the idea that the cooling of the globe results in a steady decrease of its diameter, and consequently in a continu-

ous shrinking and shriveling of its outer strata, Suess endeavored to show how this process would work in producing the leading features of the Earth's surface. He described how large areas have been, and are still, sinking bodily, producing the great faults which intersect our rocky formations; how semicircular depressions arise on the borders of the highlands; and how the lateral pressures developed during the shrinking of the outer layers result in lateral pressures which fold the strata and lift them into mountain chains. The earthquakes under this broad conception of 'geo-tectonics' appear as simple trepidations of the soil by which the shrinking of the crust and mountain-building processes are necessarily accompanied.

"Kant had already remarked that most earthquakes take place on the seaboard. Modern research fully confirms this view, and goes a step further. It maintains that by far the greatest number of earthquakes—perhaps 90 per cent., as Professor Milne says—originate beneath the sea, where the rocks, under the superincumbent hydrostatic pressure, are continuously saturated with moisture, and can the more easily be displaced. In fact, in nearly every earthquake in Japan, the center of disturbance of which could be determined, it was found to lie a short distance off the eastern coast of Nippon. The same is true of the earthquakes which have lately visited Greece, as illustrated by the breakages of submarine cables, which undoubtedly indicate that considerable changes of level have taken place at the bottom of the sea. And the same is true, again, of the Constantinople earthquake of July last, which had its center of disturbance in the Sea of Marmora, at a short distance from San Stefano. In short, it may be taken as a fact that a great number of earthquakes, to say nothing of the sea-tremors, which also are numerous, originate at the sea-bottom, near the sea-coast.

"However, not all sea-coasts are equally liable to be visited by earthquakes. The flat lands of Subarctic Asia, which gradually merge into the shallow Arctic Ocean, are seldom disturbed. A steep slope of the sea-bottom itself, or of an elevated land toward a deep sea, is a necessary condition for both earthquakes and sustained volcanic action. The eastern coasts of the Japanese archipelago, which face the till lately unfathomed abysses of the Northern Pacific, and the abrupt slope of the Chilean coast of South America, are well-known instances in point."

**Do Nuggets of Gold Grow?**—"The existence of gold nuggets," says *Natural Science*, London, January, "is a problem which has been debated no less keenly than the existence of sin. Some experts believe in the doctrine of original sin; Professor Liversidge, of Sydney, who has devoted much attention to the former subject, inclines to the theory of original gold; that is to say, he believes nuggets to have been washed out of quartz or calcite veins in which they previously existed as reef gold. On the other hand, many authors believe that particles of alluvial gold may have increased in size by electroplating themselves in the drifts where they lie.

"Alluvial gold is generally supposed to be richer and more pure than reef gold, and is therefore credited with a different origin. Gold is soluble in solutions of alkaline sulfides, carbonates, and silicates, and it is suggested that the nuggets have been derived from percolating auriferous waters. Sea-water undoubtedly contains gold, and the precious metal is being deposited at the present day from the hot springs of Nevada and California.

"Professor Liversidge, as he narrates in a paper read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, has himself caused gold nuggets to grow by immersing them in photographers' gold-toning solution, together with sand, pyrites, and other minerals. Yet he concludes that such has not been the origin of the large gold nuggets, for they are found with other auriferous pebbles which are admittedly derived from reefs; further, he denies that there is any essential difference in composition between reef and alluvial gold, and asks why the latter, if formed *in situ*, does not occur in strings and plates.

"We may add that nuggets occasionally bear impressions of crystallized minerals upon which they must have been deposited, and therefore in a vein: this is the case with one of the largest nuggets in the St. Petersburg Museum.

"On the whole it does not appear that gold will grow any more rapidly if buried in alluvial deposits than when invested in the more ordinary way."



## ELECTROPLATING A VESSEL'S HULL.

SINCE iron has come into general use for the hulls of large vessels, it has been a serious problem to prevent corrosion by sea-water and the fouling of the hull by the growth of barnacles and other marine organisms. It would seem that the simplest way would be to sheathe the hull with copper, just as a wooden ship is sheathed, but the sea-water finds its way to the iron by the crevices between the plates and, with the iron and copper, forms a galvanic battery, whose action eats away the iron plate faster than ever. An interesting experiment, having for its object the coating of the hull with a tight, seamless coat of copper by electro-deposition, is described in *The Electrical Age*, January 19. The vessel experimented upon was an ocean tug in dry dock at Jersey City. We quote as follows from the article referred to:

"The process of electro-plating is comparatively simple. It consists in applying to the side of the vessel tanks or baths, about five feet square. These are scribed out on the edges to conform with the curvature of the vessel's sides, and then firmly braced and shored in position. These baths or tanks are only about eighteen inches in depth at their greatest depth, and this distance is cut down at each successive application.

"The method is a triple one. The bath once securely placed in position and shored up is calked around the edges with cotton and oakum till it is water-tight, and then it is filled with a strong acid solution that is allowed to remain in position for twenty-four hours. The effect of this is to clean the vessel's side perfectly and leave the surface of the iron plates ready for the next process.

"The bath is then removed, the spot washed and cleansed, and the bath replaced in readiness for the second step. It is now filled with a solution of cyanide of copper and the electric current turned on. . . . The effect of the cyanide solution is a twofold one. It completes more perfectly the cleansing of the side of the vessel, and in addition acts as a sort of a flux, and in this way causes the film of copper that is next to be deposited to be firmly adherent. This bath is allowed to remain in position for twenty-four hours, when the final stage is reached. The cyanide solution is drawn off and one of sulfate of copper takes its place. Large plates of copper are suspended in the bath, and these are connected with the positive pole of the dynamo, while the negative one is attached to the side of the ship. Immediately the deposition of copper begins. . . . Four days are used in this part of the process, and when at last the current is stopped and the bath removed, the entire side of the vessel inside of the limits of the bath is found to have been thoroughly and evenly coated with copper to the thickness of about one-sixteenth of an inch. The coating is closely adherent and cannot be removed except by a cold chisel, and in that case part of the iron comes along with it.

"This is the process that is repeated all over the sides of the vessel. Each new position of the bath is arranged so that it will lap a little over the edges of the section already done, and the result is, that when the entire work is finished the vessel is copper-plated all over to the thickness of one-sixteenth of an inch. There is no crack where water could get in, no seams or joints, and in no possible way is there any chance for galvanic action to set in except by such a blow or grinding on a rock as would cut through the copper film and into the iron beneath. It is needless to say that after such a blow the vessel would have to be put into a dry dock in any event, and when there a small bath applied to the spot would in a few days entirely remedy the difficulty.

"The plating has been watched with liveliest interest by the Government inspectors, who have visited the tug almost daily, and who have tested the work in every possible way. Each section as fast as finished has been subjected to the searching tests of the cold chisel and hammer and no flaws have been found. The opinion of these experts has been and still is that the process is a thoroughly practicable and effective one. Another incidental benefit is the prevention of barnacled, copper being well known to be the only metal to which barnacles will not adhere.

"This corrosion and barnacled of war-vessels in particular has been such a serious evil that at present it has been found necessary to adopt the most cumbrous means to prevent it. Modern war-vessels have outside of their hulls a two-inch sheathing of plank fastened on by iron bolts. Outside of this a second two-

inch sheathing of planks, held on by copper bolts, and to this exterior sheathing the copper plates are nailed in the usual way. Even with all these precautions the barnacles attach themselves at the cracks and seams, and from the bottoms of two of our vessels, the *Alert* and *Atlanta*, were taken at one time the enormous amount of twenty-five tons of barnacles and incrustations.

"The great ocean liners have to be placed in the dry docks, their bottoms cleaned and painted, at the end of every two round trips. Some idea of the saving in cost may be gained by the statement that Philip Hichborn, the United States Naval Constructor, in his report to Congress states that to dry-dock, clean and paint the cruiser *Chicago* at any port would cost about \$12,000, and that it is on the average necessary to do this three times a year, making the enormous cost of over \$100,000 for a three years' cruise for this item alone."

## MORTALITY AMONG BIRDS.

ONE rarely sees a sick wild bird, or the body of a bird that has evidently met its death from natural causes. Yet the mortality among birds must be great, for we know that if myriads did not die yearly, they would overrun the Earth. The progeny of a single pair of sparrows, if left undisturbed for ten years, would be more than 200 billions. The causes that tend to keep down such amazing increase are treated by Frank M. Chapman in *Our Animal Friends*, New York, December. We give extracts from his article below:

"The period of greatest mortality in bird-life is when the bird is confined to the nest as an unhatched embryo or helpless fledgling. It is then subject to the attacks of all nest-robbing mammals, birds, and reptiles, and the young may succumb even to the parasites, with which they are sometimes infested. Indeed, so numerous are the natural enemies of eggs and young birds, that when the nestling, clad in all the dignity of feathers, leaves the home of his youth in safety, he may be said to have escaped half the dangers to which his kind is heir.

"The fatalities of nesting-time are approached in numbers only by those of the migratory season. During their long bi-annual journeys birds frequently encounter disastrous meteorological conditions, and especially in the Spring, when, betrayed by a warm wave, they advance rapidly northward and are left stranded by a sudden fall in temperature. The insect world, which had been keeping pace with the season, then relapses into a state of Winter-like quiescence, and the birds are thus deprived of their food supply. The change in temperature may be accompanied by high northerly winds and heavy rains, and in that case the birds, weakened by loss of food, and without the protection afforded by foliage, perish in great numbers. After every severe northerly storm which occurs during the height of the vernal migration, there are numerous reports of disasters in the bird world, which do not support the popular belief in birds as weather-prophets. Doubtless their delicate organizations are quick to perceive and respond to meteorological conditions, but they are quite as likely to be led astray as to profit by their powers. Swallows, deceived by an exceptional warm wave, have been known to appear in numbers in the vicinity of New York City on the last day of December, when they should not have been nearer than Georgia. Probably they had followed an area of high temperature up the coast.

"High winds, are even more fatal to migrating birds than sudden changes of temperature, and they are specially disastrous to species which follow the coast line in their journeys north and south, and are thus likely to be blown seaward. The frequency with which vessels, hundreds of miles from land, are boarded by small land-birds in an exhausted condition gives us reason to believe that we have but a faint idea of the number of birds which are drowned at sea every year. On the Great Lakes, also, thousands of birds lose their lives through the action of high winds, against which they are unable to make their way. After severe storms they are sometimes found in large numbers on the shores, where they have been cast up by the waves."

But the worst enemy of the birds is not wind nor weather, nor hostile animal, but civilized man, who has almost exterminated whole species. In 1810, Wilson saw a flock of wild pigeons which

he estimated to contain more than two billion birds; now they exist only in scattered pairs. The fashion of wearing plumes and wings is responsible, Mr. Chapman thinks, for much of this wholesale destruction. He goes on as follows:

"But while the deliberate, intentional killing of birds by man can be regulated or stopped, apparently no power can prevent the destruction of which man is the unintentional cause. It is significant of his unceasing conflict with nature, that lighthouses and telegraph lines, instruments and symbols of humanity and science, annually destroy thousands of birds which dash against them. To some extent birds learn to avoid the wires, but the mortality caused by lighthouses does not seem to decrease. As many as fifteen hundred birds have met their death in one night by striking the Bartholdi statue in New York Harbor. This is an exceptional number, but at many lighthouses and electric-light towers, both on the coast and in the interior, it is not unusual for several hundred birds to meet their fate during even foggy or stormy nights of the migratory season.

"In addition to these natural and artificial agencies, which play so important a part in the destruction of bird-life, there are certain other causes which should be properly ranked with the former class, but are of such comparatively infrequent occurrence that they may be considered as purely accidental.

"Of this nature are the recorded instances of ducks, terns, rails, sandpipers, and kingfishers being entrapped by large mussels, clams, or oysters. In seeking food along the shore at low water, the birds attempt to procure the prize exposed by the relaxed shells of the bivalve, only to be caught by the jaws of this living trap. Sometimes they accidentally step into this unsuspected danger and are captured by the foot. If the bird is strong enough, it flies off with its molluscan burden. Ducks and terns have been found dead on the water with the shells still attached to their bills. Their enforced fast had deprived them of strength enough to hold their head, with its unusual weight, above the water, and they were finally drowned. The fate of birds which are unable to fly away with their humble but relentless captors is more quickly decided; they are engulfed by the returning tide.

"A not dissimilar accident is recorded in the familiar story of a fish-hawk which sunk its talons so deep into a huge fish that it could not withdraw them, and, despite its struggles, was drawn beneath the water and drowned. Indeed, the misadventures which befall birds are not infrequently due to lack of discretion in the choice of food.

"Further casualties in the bird world might be mentioned, but enough has been said to show how numerous are the natural dangers and enemies to which birds are exposed. If to these we add man and his works, it is evident that, if we would prevent the rapid decrease of certain birds, we must use our best efforts to secure proper legislative protection for them, and at the same time do all in our power to encourage a sentiment which will protest against the wanton destruction of these interesting and beautiful animate forms."

**The Racial Factor of Disease.**—Attention was called not long ago in this column to the fact that certain races appear to be specially subject to certain forms of disease. This has been recently investigated for the United States by Dr. John S. Billings, United States Army, some of whose results are summarized by *The British Medical Journal*, January 12, as follows: "Data from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and from the New England States as a whole, taken with those from New York States and New York City, and with those derived from a special investigation of over 10,000 Jewish families, including over 50,000 persons, lead to the following conclusions as being probable for the United States: 1. The colored race is shorter-lived than the white, and has a very high infantile death-rate; it is specially liable to tuberculosis and pneumonia, and less liable than the white race to malaria, yellow fever, and cancer. 2. The Irish race has a rather low death-rate among its young children, but a very high one among adults, due to a considerable extent to the effects of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and alcoholism. 3. The Germans appear to be particularly liable to disorders of the digestive organs and to cancer. 4. The Jews have a low death-rate and a more than average longevity; they are less affected than other races by consumption, pneumonia, and alcoholism, but are especially liable to diabetes, locomotor ataxy, and certain other diseases of the nervous system."

## EVOLUTION TRUE AND FALSE.

THE Duke of Argyll and Professor Huxley have often crossed swords in intellectual conflict and generally to the edification of a wide public. The latter, in a recent issue of *Nature*, had an article entitled "Past and Present" with which the former, in *The Nineteenth Century*, December, takes issue. Professor Huxley gave a generalized view of the triumphs of Science over its opponents during the last half-century. He spoke disparagingly of Lord Bacon's division of the realm of knowledge into "two worlds" (we quote Professor Huxley), into one of which the human intellect can penetrate by "strict adherence to scientific methods," and into the other of which it can penetrate by "quite other mental processes." The nature of Professor Huxley's criticism, as interpreted by the Duke, is that Bacon's "one world" is that of physical science and that beyond that the intellect can not penetrate, and that the other world, or sphere of thought, which is not subject to physical methods of attaining knowledge, must soon be abandoned. The Duke takes issue with the Professor, declares that the habit of confining the word Science to the physical sciences alone is "as a habit incapable of defense," asserts that "all the highest relations of things which are accessible to us are relations which lie altogether outside the methods of physical investigation," and that "neither love, nor justice, nor mercy, nor benevolence, nor duty, nor obedience to legitimate authority, nor, indeed, any other moral or spiritual truth," is approachable by the methods of physical science.

He quotes Professor Huxley as saying that even if Darwin's "Origin of Species," and all the conceptions that it has given rise to were swept away, the theory of evolution would not be shaken. The Duke assents to this, but attaches his own interpretation to the statement as follows:

"The only doctrine of evolution that is indisputably true is simply this—that throughout the universe of Nature, so far as we know it, everything happens through the operation of definite causes, which are so managed as to cooperate in the production of certain definite results. This general doctrine has nothing whatever to do with theories about the ultimate nature of those causes, or about the conditions of time under which they have worked. It has nothing to do with the denial, for example, of so-called cataclysms in geology, or with the denial, in biology, of mind and will as the controlling agency in the direction of every kind of method. The wonderful steam-engines which are now common for the storage and distribution of energy in forms which economize to the very utmost all the materials employed—these are all strictly cases of evolution from the simplest steam-kettles which suggested the original idea. It is true each machine has been separately made, but only by a strict continuity of inventive thought developed according to natural laws governing the structure and operation of the human mind. The same doctrine of evolution is unquestionably applicable to the still more wonderful machines which are the abodes of life, and Mr. Huxley is right in a far higher sense than that which he intends when he says that the doctrine would remain wholly unaffected by the sweeping away of all the peculiarities of the Darwinian theory, or of every other theory similar in kind.

"But, unfortunately, this is not the doctrine of evolution as it is understood, and quoted, and applauded by Mr. Huxley. That doctrine is simply and crudely this—that all life, as known to us in animal and vegetable organisms, has been evolved by the processes of ordinary generation, 'and no other.' Darwin's special theory was a step beyond, or below, this general assertion, because it specified a particular sequence of causes by which the results of ordinary generation were governed, which sequence was chiefly remarkable for its apparent reliance on pure fortuity in the development of new forms. This was the element in the theory which undoubtedly commended itself to many minds; because it was the element which got rid of what they call the supernatural, or, in other words, of the agency of mind in Nature. Mr. Huxley has never, I think, committed himself to this idea, except in so far as the emphasis he places on processes 'purely natural' seems to be inspired by that idea, and is certainly the favorite antithesis of those who have adopted it with passion;

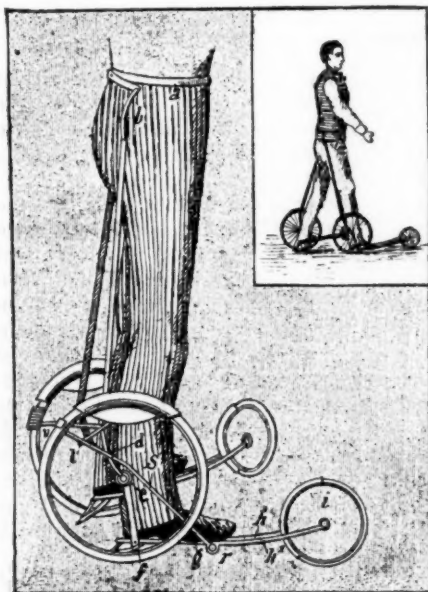


but Mr. Huxley has in this recent paper committed himself to the idea that life as we know it in Nature has never been produced by any other method than that of ordinary generation. Yet we may affirm with confidence that this idea cannot possibly be true. Ordinary generation is an organic process—a function of organic life for its own perpetuation when once begun. But it cannot have been its own origin. In this doctrine, therefore, Mr. Huxley seems to deny one of the most far-reaching conclusions of his own science, and the teaching of one of its very chiefest apostles. No one knows better than Mr. Huxley the doctrine of the great John Hunter—that life is the cause of organization, and not its consequence. Somewhere, and somehow, and at some time, organic life was really originated in our world, and the first organism was not its own originating cause, but, contrariwise, life was the cause of the first organism. It cannot therefore be true that science affirms of organic life that it began by ordinary generation and 'no other way.' But if life must have been at least once introduced into our planet by some 'other way' than ordinary generation, evolution as conceived by Mr. Huxley ceases to hold the place which he assigns to it. If organic life has certainly been otherwise begun, we cannot possibly decide on any safe *a priori* grounds that the other—the originating—process, whatever it was, may not have been many times repeated since organisms were first created."

### A BICYCLE-SKATE.

EVERY ONE who knows how to skate has been struck with the ease and rapidity of the movement as compared to that of walking, and has wondered whether it would not be possible to utilize it on ordinary ground. The roller-skate does this in a measure, but it is adapted to very smooth hard surfaces only. What it has been able to accomplish is supplemented by the recent invention of a Hollander, Richard Crygan, which he has named the "Cursoriped." This device resembles a pair of miniature bicycles, one for each foot, with which the wearer may glide over an ordinary city pavement as the skater does over the ice. We give below a summary of the description of the device from *Der Steiner Weisen*, Vienna:

It (the cursoriped) consists, first, of two wheels about half a yard in diameter, having pneumatic tires and turning on ball-



THE CURSORIPED.

bearings like those of the modern cycles. These bearings carry on their axles two upright metal pieces (*b c d f*) which are fastened to a girdle (*a*) around the waist of the wearer. Both these pieces are so arranged that they exert a pressure from behind forward on the wearer. The lower end of each piece (*b c d f*), which forms a lever having the axle (*e*) as its fulcrum, bears a horizontal metal plate (*g*) for the wearer's foot to rest upon. Hooks and clasps are fitted to this plate to fasten the foot more securely.

Under each plate (*g*) are a pair of horizontal shafts (*h* and *h*<sub>1</sub>) prolonged forward beyond the plate and bearing between them at their ends a small wheel (*i*) having a simple rubber tire. The shafts (*h* and *h*<sub>1</sub>) are lengthened backward for some distance and then bent downward, so that the wearer by pressing downward on them may lessen his speed or even come to a full stop, by pushing the ends against the ground. This drag, however, is not the only arrangement for regulating the speed. For this purpose strong brakes

(*S*) fitted to the large wheels serve even more effectually. These are worked by pressing down the foot on the foot-plate (*g*) thus drawing down the bar (*r*) to which the brake is fastened. The brake-bar is also put in connection by means of a cross-piece (*t*) with the long metal piece (*b c d f*) that extends up to the girdle. As often as the wearer tends to fall backward, he thus automatically puts on the brake. A fall forward is prevented by the small forward wheels, which also give stability when the wearer is standing still, not being used at all when he is in motion. It thus appears that all the mechanism of the apparatus is simply to prevent a fall and to regulate speed, the machine being used precisely like a pair of skates. It is claimed for this device that it is simple and easy to use, cheap, and very effective, adding greatly to the speed of the pedestrian. If it is to attain as great popularity as the bicycle—and there is nothing improbable about such a result—the name will have to be shortened or changed, for "John, get on your cursoriped and come out for a cursoripedation," would never do—at least for an American. It is eminently German, and any one not born to the use of that ponderous tongue would be apt to injure his vocal organs by using it. "Cursor," "curse" or "ped" might do, but something in plain United States, like "bicycle-skate," or "foot-cycle," would be vastly better.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Sensitiveness to Pain.**—At the Princeton meeting of the American Psychological Association, December 27-28, Dr. A. Macdonald, of the United States Bureau of Education, presented a report on this subject exhibiting the instrument used and describing his method for measuring sensitiveness to pain. He finds that women are more sensitive than men in the ratio of 7 to 5. Men taken from the street are not half so sensitive to pain as professional men. Americans are more sensitive than Englishmen or Germans. The right-hand side of the body is less sensitive than the left-hand side.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

AN engineer has pointed out, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, that one inch of rain, falling upon an area of one square mile, is equivalent to nearly 17,500,000 gallons, weighing 145,200,000 pounds, or 72,600 tons. Assuming this water to have fallen from clouds about half a mile, or say 3,000 feet above the earth, we have for the energy represented by it about 22,000 horse-power. With pumping machinery working at the low rate of consumption of two pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, it would take 200 gross tons of coal to raise the water represented by one inch of rain on a square mile to the assumed height of 3,000 feet. As a matter of fact, rain often falls from clouds which are at much greater height than 3,000 feet above the ground, so that the figures just given are quite conservative ones.

At Hornsey, a London suburb, the dust of the district is collected and burnt, leaving considerable residue in the shape of clinker, and the coarser of this is found to make excellent material for road-making, and will easily sell at 2s. per load. The finer clinker is put in a mortar-mill, and, mixed with lime or cement, is used as mortar and grouting, but there is still a great deal left, and this, it is stated, mixed with a fair quantity of Portland cement, makes excellent paving-stones, at about half the cost of those purchased from the various patent stone-makers. A section of Southwood Lane, Highgate, at the entrance to the railway station, has been laid with this paving. It is said to be very hard and wear exceedingly well.

RUMORS have been spread in Germany that horse-meat is being used in the canned meats sent from America, and it has been stated that in Chicago a regular business is carried on in preparing horse-meat to masquerade as beef. "If this be true," says *The Medical News*, "the question naturally suggests itself as to what sanitary bearing the subject has. Probably the horse is a safer source of meat-food than the animal that yields our beef. Of course, the sale of one meat under pretense of it being another is a fraud, and should not be tolerated; but it will be an interesting inquiry to determine just what is the dietetic value of the meat of the horse, and to what diseases, if any, will its use give rise."

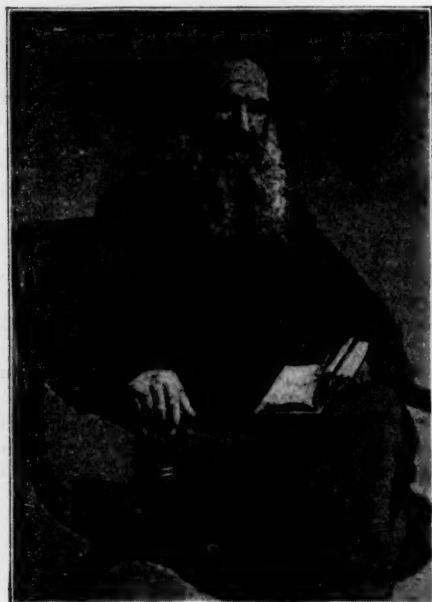
THERE are a great many hunters armed with magazine cameras instead of guns out in the Maine woods now, says *The American Journal of Photography*, watching and working for a chance to get a snap-shot at deer, moose, or any other wild game. The photographers return with some wonderfully interesting results to show in pictures of wild animals in their natural surroundings. And they claim there is as much glory in taking a deer's picture as in taking its life. It requires just as much skill to get within photographing distance as within shooting-range, and often more. Any way, it is an interesting new field for the irrepressible amateur photographer.

A LONDON journal says that since the introduction of the electric light public performers are able to preserve their voices in better condition, and are fifty per cent. more often in good voice. They are cooler, do not perspire, and are not husky while singing or acting. The atmosphere is better and the equal temperature of the whole building has greatly diminished the risk of taking cold. Their throats are not parched and their voices not injured so much as in houses where gaslight is used.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## TOLSTOI ON HAPPINESS.

COUNT TOLSTOI has lately been at the pains to write to *The Chronicle*, London, a letter disclaiming the name of Anarchist, by which that journal had described him, and stating his true position as that of one who ignores government rather than seeks to abolish it. The editor rejoins that the disclaimer is of no avail in face of the fact that the Count uses his pen to vigorously assault the existing order, instead of confining himself to the contemplation of things spiritual. The latest of these



COUNT TOLSTOI.  
(By permission of *The Arena Portfolio*.)

assaults is an article on "Happiness," contributed by Count Tolstoi to the *Revue Encyclopédique*, Paris, which begins as follows:

"Christ reveals to us the truth. If the truth exists theoretically, it must exist practically. If life in God is happy and true, it must be so when applied to real life, for either real life is adaptable to the doctrine of Christ, or the doctrine of Christ is false.

"Christ calls us from darkness to light, not from light to darkness. He pities men and treats them as lost sheep.

To attract them He promises them a good shepherd and rich pasturage. Moreover, He warns His disciples that they will suffer for His doctrine, and He adjures them to be immovable. But He does not say that in following Him they will suffer more than in following the world. He says that the morals of men make them unhappy, and that His disciples will find happiness.

"It is very certain that this is Christ's teaching: the precision of His words, the general import of His doctrine, His life, and that of His disciples, are so many proofs of this.

"It is easy to see that the disciples of Christ would be more happy than the men who share the morals of the world: the former, doing good, provoke no hatred; they are exposed only to the persecutions of the wicked. But to the partisans of the world the law of life is the law of struggle, and they devour each other. On the other hand, human trials are the same for all. But, whereas the disciples of Christ endure them with calmness and judge them necessary, the disciples of the world rebel with all their might and do not know why they suffer.

"Let each individual call up the painful moments of his life; let him remember his physical and moral sufferings; and let him ask himself in the name of what principles he has endured so many evils,—in the spirit of Christ or in that of the world? Let any sincere man review the course of his existence: he will see that never has he suffered for having followed the doctrine of Christ, but that most of the misfortunes of his life arose from the fact that, resisting his conscience, he has followed the morals of the world.

"In my life—a happy one from the world's standpoint—the amount of suffering that I have endured for the world would suffice to make a martyr for Christ. All the vices that have stained my life, beginning with the drunkenness and debauchery of my student days and ending with the duels, diseases, and the abnormal and painful conditions in which I struggle,—all these constitute a martyrdom offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of the world.

"And I speak only of my own personal life,—an exceptionally

fortunate one in the world's view. How many victims of the world there are whose sufferings I cannot imagine!

"We are persuaded that the misfortunes of which we are the cause are the normal conditions of life. Consequently we cannot understand that Christ tells us to free ourselves from evil and live happy.

"Go through a crowd of people,—preferably of city people; examine these tired, anxious, wasted faces; remember your life and the lives of the men whom you have known intimately; recall the violent deaths, the suicides, of which you have heard,—and ask yourself the reason of all this death, suffering, and despair. And you will see, however strange it may appear, that the cause of nine-tenths of human suffering is the present life of the world, that this suffering is useless, that it could be avoided, and that the majority of men are martyrs to worldly ideas.

"Recently, on a rainy Autumn Sunday, I crossed the market near the tower of Soukharev in a street-car. For a third of a mile the car made its way through a dense crowd that closed in again behind us. From morning till evening these thousands of men, most of them hungry and in rags, jostle each other in the mud, dispute, deceive, and hate each other. The same thing goes on in all the markets of Moscow and other cities. These men will pass their evenings in the wine-shops, and afterward will seek their holes and corners. Sunday is their best day. Monday they begin again their accursed existence.

"Think of the existence of these men, of the situation which they abandon and of that which they choose. Consider the labor to which they give themselves, and you will see that they are martyrs!

"All have left their fields, their houses, their fathers and brothers, often their wives and children. They have renounced everything and come to the city in order to acquire that which the world considers necessary. All of them are there, from the operative, the coachman, the seamstress, and the prostitute, to the wealthy merchant, the office-holder, and the wives of all of them, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of unfortunates who have lost everything and live on scraps and brandy in the free lodging-houses.

"Go through this crowd; watch poor and rich alike; look for a man who says that he is satisfied and believes that he possesses what the world deems necessary; you will not find one in a thousand."

After briefly describing this constant struggle of each to increase his possessions, Tolstoi inquires if this can be a happy life, and contrasts it with what he calls "the first conditions of happiness, those which no one would venture to dispute."

"One of the first conditions, admitted by all, is the integrity of the bond that connects man with nature,—that is, sunlight, free air, fields, plants, animals. Everywhere and always men have considered it a misfortune to be deprived of these things. It is this deprivation which the prisoner feels most keenly.

"See now the existence of the men who live according to the world's rules. The higher their position in the world, the more they are deprived of this condition of happiness. . . . Most of them—almost all the women—attain old age without having seen the dawn, the fields, and the forests more than once or twice in their lives, except through a car-window; without ever having planted a seed, or raised a cow or a horse or a hen—without even knowing how animals are born, grow, and live. . . . Wherever they go, they are deprived of this happiness of nature, just as the prisoners are. And as the prisoners console themselves with the sight of the grass growing in the prison-yard and the furtive passage of a spider or a little mouse, so these men console themselves with the enjoyment of sickly hot-house plants and the society of a parrot, a little dog, or a monkey,—and even these are reared and fed by mercenaries.

"Another condition of happiness is labor; labor performed voluntarily; labor in harmony with one's tastes; physical labor, which gives appetite and deep and restful sleep. Now, the more enviable a man's situation in the world's eyes, the more foreign it is to this second condition of happiness. All the fortunate of Earth—the office-holders and the rich—are deprived of all physical labor. They struggle, but in vain, against the diseases which are the result of this deprivation, and against the *ennui* which preys upon them. I say that their struggle is vain, for labor is healthy only when it is necessary. Men of the world perform



labor which they hate,—such as that of bankers, lawyers, etc. I say that they hate it, because never have I found a man among them all who felt a pleasure in his work equal to that enjoyed by the janitor when cleaning his sidewalk of snow. All these fortunate people, who are either deprived of labor or forced to perform labor which they detest, are precisely in the situation of convicts.

"The family is the third indispensable condition of happiness. Again, the higher a man has risen in the world, the less he knows of this happiness. Most men of the world are adulterers, who knowingly and wilfully reject the joys of the fireside. They deprive themselves of the joy of living with their children; for their principles tell them to confide them to others. The children, from their youth, are as unhappy as their fathers, and cherish for them no feeling save a desire for their death in order to enjoy their property. It is astonishing to hear parents justify themselves by the following reasoning: 'I need nothing, life is a burden to me, but I live and act for my children.' That is to say: 'I know by my own experience that our life is unhappy; consequently I bring up my children to be as unhappy as I am. For love of them I bring them to cities physically and morally infected; I entrust them to the hands of foreigners who have an eye to their own interests in the education which they give them; and I conscientiously corrupt my children morally and intellectually.'

"The fourth condition of happiness is in free and kindly commerce with all men. But here again the men of the world are deprived of this essential condition of happiness. The higher one rises, the narrower is the circle of one's relations, whereas to the peasant and his wife entire humanity is accessible. . . .

"Finally, a fifth condition of happiness is health, and death unaccompanied by suffering. Here again we find no happiness in the world's higher spheres. Take, on the one hand, a man of average wealth and his wife; on the other, an average peasant and his wife. Compare their lives, and you will see that, in spite of the privations and excessive toil endured by the peasant, the health of men and women is inversely proportional to the height of their rank in the social scale. In the upper classes a man so healthy that he does not need to seek the periodical. Summer cure is as great a rarity as an invalid among the workmen. . . . All these fortunate people are bald and toothless at an age when the peasant is at the height of his power. All suffer from diseases of the nerves, of the stomach, and of other organs damaged by drunkenness, debauchery, and medical treatment. Those who do not die young spend half their lives in injecting morphine into their systems; they become pitiable cripples, incapable of enjoyment, and live as parasites like those ants that are fed by their slaves. See how they die: this one blows his brains out, that one succumbs to unmentionable diseases. One after another, all perish victims to the life that prevails in the world. And crowds of men follow them, seeking, like the martyrs, suffering and annihilation.

"Entire existences throw themselves under the car of Moloch: the car passes over and crushes them, and fresh victims take their places beneath the wheels, with curses on their lips! . . .

"But formerly, it is answered, there were martyrs to the doctrine of Christ. The fact is exceptional. In 1,800 years 380,000 people suffered voluntary or involuntary martyrdom in the cause of Christ. Count now the martyrs to the world. You will see that for one martyr to Christ there are a thousand martyrs to the world—martyrs whose sufferings have been a hundred times more cruel. In the wars of the present century alone, 30,000,000 men have been killed.

"Now, these were all martyrs to the world, for, if humanity were to follow the teaching of Christ, men would not kill each other. When man shall have ceased to believe in those ideas of the world which impose upon him the use of needless feathers, watch-chains, and drawing-rooms; when he shall be persuaded of the necessity of avoiding the stupidities which the world exacts,—he will no longer know suffering, or constant anxiety, or labor that brings no rest and has no object. He will no longer deprive himself of nature, of that labor which is to his liking, of his family, of his health; he will no longer die a degrading or a painful death."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WOMAN'S work in India has made great progress. There are now 711 women missionaries—foreign and Eurasian—in India. These have access to 40,513 zenanas and have 62,414 girl-pupils in the mission schools.

## THE CLAIMS OF MORMONISM.

DISCUSSION of the principles and effect of Mormonism has so completely dropped out of both secular and religious journals that only by looking into papers published at the headquarters of the Latter-Day Saints do we find the subject still alive. A late number of *The Deseret Evening News* contains an editorial exegesis of its own religion in which it is asserted, and manifestly with candor and faith, that Mormonism is "what mankind especially needs," for that it affords a means of disentanglement of the snarl in which the world, politically, socially, and otherwise, now seems to be enmeshed. The writer says:

"The Gospel of Jesus Christ as received by the Latter-Day Saints has several distinct features. These when first presented to the world were considered startling in the extreme by all who for various reasons were unable to grasp the fundamental principles on which the truth is based. Misrepresentation, ridicule, and vilification followed.

"In this respect Mormonism passed through an experience the exact counterpart of that of early Christianity when first proclaimed to the Mosaic and Pagan nations. The teachings of our Lord's messengers about the spirituality of the Godhead; a life after this, atonement through the death of Jesus of Nazareth—a supposed malefactor; the efficacy of faith and similar doctrines were to the Jews 'a stumbling-block and unto Gentiles foolishness.' Yet, as time went on, the light of truth gradually dispersed the dark prejudices and what was at first regarded as 'foolishness' became known as Divine wisdom. The most profound philosophers of the early ages humbly bowed in adoration before the cross of Calvary, acknowledging themselves the disciples of Him who there gave His life, and ever afterward the wisest and best men of every age have followed their example, according to the light they had.

"Looking at the subject a little closer, it is *easy* to perceive that Christianity was essentially the further development of Judaism. It was the restoration of the teachings conveyed to our progenitors who 'walked with God' and who were favored with revelations both of the past and future. It marked the termination of that intermediate state of education necessary on account of transgression and inability to stand in the presence of the majesty of the Almighty, and promoted the advance of mankind toward a higher grade of schooling. All its teachings were given with reference to the attainment of this object.

"The ancient Jews failed because they accepted the Mosaic institutions and teachings as the limits of truth, beyond which all is error. True, they expected a Messiah, but considered him in the light of a Pharisaic ritualist and political deliverer. Christians of to-day are much in the same predicament. Generally they consider the truths revealed in the beginning of our era as closing the direct communication of knowledge of things Divine to mankind, and while some look for a millennium as a further stage of progress, they have so confused and indistinct ideas of this promised readjustment of the affairs of the Earth as to render it of but little value to them. Should it come speedily, they would no more recognize it than the Jews in Jesus could see their promised Messiah.

"Mormonism, in the light of these facts, has claim to the serious attention of the world. The Christian nations are passing through a religious crisis. Reformers first tried the effects of religion without direct revelations, but the result was that the nations were unable to free themselves from the evils that consume their vital powers. Reform without the aid of religion was the next experiment. But the result has been so unsatisfactory that to-day the tendency is clearly visible on the part of some of those on whom the fate of nations partly depends, to return to the old *régime*. If therefore the time should come that leaders of men find themselves constrained to confess their own inability to create desirable conditions either with or without the aid of a morality void of a religious sentiment, they need not give up hope. For in the Gospel truths taught through Joseph the Prophet in this age is that contained which, if accepted and carried out in practise, will effect a regeneration of the world more complete than that resulting from the proclamation of the Gospel by the first Apostles.

"Mormonism is primitive Christianity restored. It is a further development of the truths previously revealed, and its distinctive

features are but what mankind at this time specially needs. It sets forth the true relationship between God and man, explains the mission of man on Earth, and offers a solution of all problems with which the world now is grappling. Mormonism is nothing but the eternal truth and as such is indestructible. It was, moreover, given at this time with special regard to the helpless condition of mankind. It is the great and marvelous work by which the children of men will be redeemed and God glorified."

#### WESTERN ORIGIN OF CHINESE RELIGION.

THE Chinese have always claimed that they possess historical records older than those of any other people, and they assert that they received their civilization direct from "heaven." From time to time Western scholars have subjected these statements to careful analysis, and frequent denials have followed.

The most recent archeological discoveries give abundant evidence in support of the Biblical statement that civilization first originated and flourished in High Asia and that thence it spread in all directions. Long ago Sanscrit civilization was traced to the highlands west of the Himalayas. In the Congress of Orientalists in September, 1892, Hommel publicly stated his opinion that Egyptian theology was of Babylonian origin. Now the well-known Sinologist Joseph Edkins has published "The Early Spread of Religious Ideas Especially in the Far East," under the auspices of the London Religious Tract Society, in which he brings forward evidence to prove the introduction into China of Persian ideas about B.C. 3000, and the origin therefrom of Chinese civilization. He says in the preface:

"In the ages before Abraham there was Revelation, and it is recoverable. . . . The first revelations were made to men who preceded on the chart of time both the Chinese in China and the Accadians in Babylonia. The Accadians inherited the tradition of those revelations in Babylonia and the Chinese in China. . . . The custody of primitive revelation was left not only to the Jews, but to all those races to whom it came."

In the second chapter Mr. Edkins writes:

"That Persian ideas of religion were introduced to China as early as the third millennium before Christ, appears from the following considerations:

"(1) The Chinese Book of Divinations contains in its earliest parts a dual philosophy, that of light and darkness. The whole Persian system of religion was also built on a dual philosophy of light and darkness.

"(2) The ancient Persians offered sacrifices on high mountains, and so did the Chinese.

"(3) The Persians and the Chinese, instead of four elemental powers in Nature, such as the Indians and Greeks had in their philosophy, preferred five, and they were the same in the Zend-Avesta as in the Book of History of the Chinese, viz.: metal, trees, water, fire and earth. These elements were powers moving through Nature, and having special control over the substances named. This was the case among the Chinese and among the Persians.

"(4) In the Seventh Century before Christ human sacrifices were offered in accordance with Persian rites in Honan, occupying the central portion of North China. This was consented to by Chinese princes to conciliate barbarian tribes, who were then residing in Northeast China and who followed the Persian religion.

"(5) The worship of Hormosda, that is, Ahuramazda or Ormuzd, has continued till the present day in Mongolia and Manchuria, as that of a deity worshiped in coexistence with the worship of fire and with Buddhism.

"(6) The future state was an article of the creed of the Chinese in the Han dynasty before Buddhism entered the country, and was connected with the worship of the gods of high mountains.

"(7) The future state was also an article of belief in Japan and Mongolia at the same time.

"(8) Many centuries later, after the completion of the canon of Zoroaster's religion under Shapur II., there was an active propaganda of the Zoroastrian religion in China. The Chinese then gave it the name of the religion of the god of fire. According to

the Chinese historians of the time, this Persian religion also prevailed extensively in the kingdoms of which Bokhara and Samarcand were centers of instruction."

The period in which the Chinese mention Zoroaster, it is said by Mr. Edkins, must have been as early as the second millennium before Christ.

Another recent book treating the same subject and reaching substantially the same conclusion is "Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilization," by Terrien de Lacouperie. The author of this stupendous work of reference, which covers the period from B.C. 2300 to A.D. 200, has collected every reference from antiquity, Western and Eastern, as well as every opinion expressed by Sinologists, and reaches the conclusion thus stated in his opening chapter:

"Everything in Chinese antiquity and traditions points to a Western origin. No Sinologist who has studied the subject has been able to ascertain any other origin for the Chinese than one from the West.

"It is through the Northwest of China proper that they have gradually invaded the country, and their present greatness began from very small beginnings some forty centuries ago."

#### RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A WRITER in *The Bombay Guardian*, Bombay, sharply criticizes the modern tendency to separate religion entirely from public affairs. He refers to the Israelitish nation for proofs that political life and national prosperity decline where religious sentiment and fidelity vanish, and cites more modern history in support of his argument that the Almighty is not an idle spectator of what is going on. The writer says:

"The attempt of some scientists to bow the Almighty out of his own universe is only a little more presumptuous than the efforts of some politicians to bow him out of the government of the country. When Jehovah assented to the request of the Israelites for a King to rule over them, He never abrogated the Throne Himself; but reserved the right of choosing the successive rulers to hold a subordinate position under Himself, while He continued to wield the scepter as before. While we repudiate the divine right of Kings as held by James I., we at the same time hold that rulers, like all others, should accept their responsible position as from the Lord, and so discharge their functions as to secure His favor. . . . Of course, in a representative government, where the people are in a measure their own rulers, this responsibility is likewise distributed among them in proportion to their privileges and opportunities. . . . If a Christian is a voter he is not only under obligation to cast his vote, but to do it every time in the way to please his King, the supreme Lord of the Universe. Loyalty, we know, must be first of all to the one highest in authority. Thus while religion perhaps might be divorced from politics, certainly politics should never be divorced from religion."

The writer here quotes copiously from Luthardt's "Fundamental Truths of Christianity," a series of lectures which he commends for their positiveness and practicalness, "and a simplicity which is hardly to be expected in German thought." Luthardt believes that Germany, once the ruling nation in Europe, would never have experienced such a period of national disgrace as that which was brought to a close upon the bloody fields of Leipsic if her people had not first exchanged their religious faith for the frivolous infidelity of the French.

"We have evidently," concludes the writer, "entered upon a new era of culture. However widely separated modern times may be from those of the Middle Ages which the invention of gunpowder and the printing-press consigned to the tomb, this new era is at least as widely different from that which preceded it by the freedom of the press, the steam-engine, and the electric telegraph. . . . At the same time we must not shut our eyes to the dangers which threaten to annihilate the harvest of the past and to render vain the efforts of the present. A restless, unhappy spirit of passion and scepticism is lurking behind the progress of the present, for the prey of the future. It must be



conquered by the spirit of religion, by which the progress of culture can alone become a blessing to mankind. . . . The advocates and promoters of modern culture should know and impress upon themselves the fact that all this progress bears within itself the seeds of death, and is without abiding value and true moral worth, unless combined with those eternal forces which spread themselves over all the changes of mortal life, as the Heavens do over the Earth. . . . Hence I repeat—the combination of religion with modern progress is the vital question of the day."

### EASTERN CHURCHES AND THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

IT is well known that the great body of Eastern or Greek Christians use the old Julian calendar, or what we call "old style," as opposed to the "new style" or Gregorian calendars in use by all Western or Latin Christians, including Roman Catholics and Protestants. This discrepancy, which is much to be regretted, as it makes a difference at present of twelve days between the reckoning of the Russians, for instance, and the French or English, is due primarily to the great schism between the Eastern and Western churches, the Orientals being unwilling to accept a reform established by a Roman pontiff. In these days, when the Pope is striving to reunite the Greek and Roman churches, it is fitting that an attempt should be made by a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic to show his Eastern brethren that the use of the Julian calendar often leads them to something at variance with all the traditions of Christianity, namely, the celebration of Easter in the wrong month. This attempt is made by M. Memain, canon of Sens, France, in *Cosmos*, Paris, December 15. After a full discussion of the discrepancy in the calendars, and of the Biblical rules for finding the date of Easter, he concludes as follows:

"The Julian calendar was the official calendar of the Roman Empire. The astronomers of the epoch, persuaded that the Julian year was on the average equal to the solar year and that the vernal equinox would always fall on the Julian 21st of March, believed that they could fix this day as the initial limit of the incidence of Easter. And likewise, for the paschal lunation, they believed they could fix its return after the ancient golden number of nineteen years.

"But we have seen that these two assumptions were not exact enough. Thus resulted a double error which should become sensible in time and finally give results contrary to the rules that they wished to respect.

"According to these rules, universally adopted by the Church, to celebrate Easter after the first lunation of Spring or after the week of the Paschal full Moon is to celebrate it outside of the prescribed time, an error which the Fathers, the Councils, and the Church Universal desired particularly to avoid. Now it is into this error that the Julian calendar is continually leading the Eastern Church.

"It is known that the Julian year has a mean length of 365 days, 6 hours. Now this value is too long by 11 minutes and some seconds, and this excess, though very small for each year, becomes considerable in the lapse of ages. At the epoch of the Council of Nice it was shown that the equinox which Julius Cæsar believed could be fixed at March 25 really arrived four days too early, and March 21 was indicated as the day on which it fell. Twelve hundred years afterward the astronomers proved that the vernal equinox really came ten days before March 21. It is well known that this huge difference provoked the Gregorian reform, so called from Pope Gregory XIII., who brought it about in 1582. It is well known also that by this reform the Spring equinox has been brought to and kept at March 21 as at the time of the Council of Nice, though it has gone forward to March 9 for the Orientals and all who yet follow the Julian calendar. As the Orientals continue to keep the Julian March 21 as the initial limit of Easter, there results for them this regrettable consequence, that every time the fourteenth day of the Moon falls less than twelve days after the equinox (Julian March 9) they celebrate Easter a month too late. . . .

"As the difference between Julian March 21 and the equinox is always increasing, they will thus celebrate Easter a month late,

more and more often. Now they should recognize that the unanimous tradition of Christian antiquity, of both Latin and Greek Fathers condemns as one of the most grave errors this celebration of Easter in the second lunar month after the equinox."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**A Cruel Prayer.**—The following is an exact translation from the Arabic of the official prayer of Islam, which is used throughout Turkey and daily repeated in the Cairo "Azhar" University by 10,000 Mohammedan students from all lands:

"I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! Make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip, and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the moslems, O Lord of all Creatures!"

"In all the other religions of even the semi-civilized nations of the globe," says *The Philadelphia Record*, commenting upon this, "there can be no prayer found to parallel this cruel appeal of Islam to the spirit of inhumanity. Bulgaria, Damascus, Lebanon, and Armenia may or may not be mere hot-beds of anti-Turkish intrigue; with such a national prayer Turkey stands self-condemned before the world."

**A Buddhist Prince Decorated by the Pope.**—"A rajah, a follower of Buddha, has been decorated by the Pope," says *Figaro*, Paris, January 9. This may appear singular, but it is none the less a fact.

"The recipient is Prince Goyputee Rao, Rajah of Lahore, to whom Monsignor Clerc, Bishop of Vizagapatam in India, has sent, from His Holiness Leo XIII., the insignia of a Commander of St. Gregory the Great.

"This rajah, though a Buddhist, is a noteworthy benefactor of the Church. He has given much aid to missions and has helped the Sisters of St. Joseph to establish, in the regency of Lahore, houses where high-caste girls can receive a French education.

"The prince has taken for his motto these words: 'I desire light.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is said that there is much interest in the forthcoming publication in English of "The Four Evangeliums," by Cambridge University. The original of these Evangeliums was discovered by Mrs. Agnes Lewis, in the year 1892, among the literary treasures of the cloister of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai. It was a palimpsest, and is somewhat injured by dampness, dirt, and book-worms. But it is believed to be very old and that it will throw considerable light on very early controversies, especially the Ebionite controversy.

"THE report for last year of the work of the Evangelical Church of Italy mentions an event which is full of encouragement to Italian Protestants. The municipality of Rome has accepted the gift of a bust of Alexander Gavazzi, and has decided to place it on the Janiculan Hill among the defenders of Rome. Thus one of the fathers of the Evangelical Church, five years after his death, is to be honored by the erection of a public monument in a Roman Catholic city."—*The Christian Intelligencer*, New York.

"FATHER FLAHERTY, of Rockford, has adopted the novel plan of chaining delinquent pewholders out of their pews until they settle back accounts. Father Flaherty must have, or thinks that he has, a most devoted congregation, to make such a drastic measure effective. But how is it that there is such a hold upon the Catholic congregations as to make a priest dare such a measure?"—*The Advance*, Chicago.

THE full figures for the Lutheran Branches in this country are now 5,514 pastors, 4,830 parochial school teachers, 9,457 congregations, and 1,462,217 communicants or confirmed members. The official United States statistics for 1890 credited the Lutherans with 8,595 organizations and 1,231,072 communicants.

"ONE of the evils that afflict the Church of to-day is the fact that we have entirely too many men and women who come out on Sunday in dress parade to be seen of men, but who during the week disappear in the vortex of social dissipation."—*Christian Leader*.

"WHEN you can wash dishes at long range, you can save men by keeping aloof from them. When you can boil water by heat applied at the top, you can, by a religion of the classes, rescue the masses."—*The Ram's Horn*.

It is stated that seventeen of the great banking institutions of New York have chosen Presbyterians for their presidents.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, the leader of the "Tory Democracy," as his party was at one time called, died at London, January 24, after a protracted illness. The deceased Peer's career was more distinguished by the brilliancy of his speeches than by his deeds. He was a lineal descendant of the famous Duke of Marlborough and seemed to have inherited much of his ancestor's courage and all of his unscrupulousness in attacking persons whom he disliked. Although he generally supported



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

the Conservative Party, he did not fail to point out its defects, and he became in consequence very popular with the workingmen, a popularity which extended even beyond the shores of Great Britain. Thus, when it became known that he was ailing, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Vienna, said:

"Although Lord Randolph Churchill had ceased to be an active member of the Government, he still remained the terror of his own Party, for his extraordinary ability and his personal influence were as great as his vagaries. It frequently hap-

pened that he would begin his speeches according to well-established Conservative tenets, but suddenly he would veer round and, like a regular free-lance, attack his own party, describing it as a lying, egotistical clique of old fogies—much to the chagrin of the Conservatives and the amusement of the Liberals. But his brilliant speeches have become rare of late, and instead of well-founded attacks—from a Tory-Democratic point of view—his speeches became unreasonable."

This view from the standpoint of an unprejudiced Continental labor paper seems to be also held by many English publications. *The Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The Conservative Party owe far more to Lord Randolph Churchill than he owed to them. His rare political insight, his unflinching courage, and his restless enterprise roused the party to a commanding position when its fortunes were at its lowest ebb. His defects of temper and judgment were largely due to the physical infirmities which troubled his whole life."

*The Globe*, London, thinks he possessed a magnetic charm which cannot be acquired; that he was a born leader of men. *The Star*, London, says:

"Lord Randolph Churchill was an audacious and splendid fighter. He was the only man since Disraeli who was able to make Toryism interesting; but he was unable to harness his fiery talents to the Administration car, hence he left behind him only the reputation of an adventurer."

Lord Randolph Churchill was married to an American woman, a Miss Jerome, of New York, who is said to have assisted him greatly in his political work.

FOREIGN sailors have been landed at Che-Foo, and their presence will most likely prevent the Chinese mob and the mutinous Chinese soldiery from attacking the foreign residents. There is, however, much fear that the missionaries will be murdered. The American missionaries are luckily out of danger, as they have been wise enough to leave their stations and put themselves under the protection of United States Consuls. Such, at least, is the story of the *London Pall Mall Gazette*.

TURKISH officials insulted a British post-office official in the hope of driving him from his post. They wanted to search the Armenian mails, to get at the names of some leaders of the present Armenian rising. But the Englishman would not give up his mail-bags, and Turkey had to apologize.

## THE TURKISH PRESS AND THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

PERHAPS one of the most extraordinary, not to say impressive, spectacles in modern journalism is the absolute silence of the whole Turkish Press respecting the alleged massacre of Sassoun. During the months of November and December, Europe and America have resounded with the charges made against Turkish Pashas and their troops. But all this time the newspapers published in Turkey—Turkish, French, English, Armenian, or Greek—have not breathed a syllable on the subject. In fact the most part of the local columns of these papers has been filled with lists of children vaccinated, of poor relieved, or of mosques repaired by order of his Imperial Majesty, and similar interesting matter. Concerning the great topic of the day, the alleged massacre at Sassoun, the only newspaper utterances in Turkey have been the following three deliverances, which appeared in all the Constantinople papers as official communications:

1. On the 19th of September was published a statement that the Governor-General of Bitlis had received documents from the Armenians of other places who had "had no part in the acts of the brigands and armed rebels of the town of Tallouri in the district of Sassoun," and who wished to lay at the Imperial Throne the expression of their thanks in respect to the "method of the dispersion of the said brigands." These documents were not made public, but some two hundred names of Armenians were published as being signed to them. This was the first confirmation given to the rumors which had been circulating in Constantinople of some terrible catastrophe at Sassoun.

2. Meanwhile the British Embassy had made known at the Sublime Porte the particulars reported by Consul Hallward on the subject. The Porte had instantly demanded the Consul's recall as guilty of falsehood, and the British Ambassador promptly replied that he would send an officer to investigate. If Consul Hallward had falsely reported what he saw, he would be removed. Upon this the Porte withdrew its charges against the Consul, begged that no investigation be made, and promised to send a Commission of entirely trustworthy men to investigate on the part of Turkey. This arrangement was accepted by the British Embassy. The Porte, on its part, caused to be published in all the papers of November 11 the second deliverance on the Sassoun question, in order to explain the object of the Commission. This paper is translated entire as follows:

"Some newspapers lately published in Europe have declared, contrary to the truth, that some Armenian villages in the township of Sassoun have been destroyed by Ottoman troops, and that at this time some loss of life occurred. Others, exaggerating this news, have said that the reason why this has not been known in Europe until this time is that travelers who have started from that region have been prevented from traveling. It is perfectly manifest that His Majesty's subjects residing in the township of Sassoun are occupied with their own work, at present, as always heretofore, in complete quiet and comfort, and that travelers are going in perfect security to whatever places they wish. But a number of Armenian brigands having yielded to the incitement of revolutionists, some time ago dared to engage in criminal acts of a nature to disturb the peace and security in the neighborhood of Tallouri, killing, stealing, burning, and engaging in highway robbery. Upon this the Government naturally took the necessary measures to repress the disturbance. A sufficient number of Imperial troops from the Fourth Army Corps were sent, and the evil was not allowed to spread, and quiet having been restored, the Imperial troops returned to their posts. In this matter there was no intervention of Kurds, but, as said above, some Armenian brigands have engaged in unworthy acts, as is proven by the representations of the General commanding the Fourth Army Corps and the authorities of the Province of Bitlis. Hence a Commission (the names follow) is about to be sent this week to make investigations into the unlawful acts of the above-mentioned brigands."

"Since the Imperial Government is well known never to allow conduct like that of the recent publications, in respect to the various classes of subjects dwelling in equality under its mild and equitable rule, this present publication is made to set forth the truth and to brand these publications as false."

3. The publication of an official denial of the massacre, together with a statement that the Commission was sent to investigate into the acts of Armenian brigands only, was held by the European Embassies to discredit the Commission so far as any impartial investigation is concerned. The Embassies of England, France, and Russia therefore informed the Porte that their consuls at Erzeroum would be ordered to make independent investigation, unless within a stipulated time new instructions should be given the Commission, and the fact that it was to investigate the whole subject was published in the same way as the instructions to investigate crimes by Armenians alone had been published. It was then, by the way, that the Porte asked the United States



to send a Commissioner to investigate the affair, and proposed the sending of an American to the European Powers as a substitute for the proposed tri-consular investigation. But as soon as it was found that Mr. Jewett had been appointed by President Cleveland to go to Sassoun and to report independently, the Porte objected, and accepted as more favorable to itself the consular Commission, on condition that the consuls shall sit with the Turkish Commissioners. This being decided in principle, the Porte caused to be published in all the papers early in December a brief communication to the effect that it wishes to make known that the Commission sent to Sassoun is to investigate "without distinction" and "in a very impartial and equitable manner."

These three official communications contain all that the people of Turkey know from the Press concerning the Sassoun affair and the comments of the world upon it. Of course, in the absence of information through the Press the people have in circulation among themselves stories far exceeding in blood-curdling quality anything yet published in America.

### AN ASIATIC BISMARCK.

ONLY a few years ago the Japanese legislature was extremely unruly, and the Mikado was forced to dissolve the Parliament as recently as the Spring of last year. To-day the people give consent to every measure of the Government, and every one acknowledges that this is in a large degree due to the recent successes in the war with China. This war would, perhaps, have turned out less advantageous had not Japan possessed a man who, like Bismarck, reorganized the defenses of the country in spite of Parliamentary opposition. That man is Count Ito, the Japanese Premier. The *Tagblatt*, Berlin, contains an interesting sketch of his life, from which we take the following:

"Count Ito is a scion of an old aristocratic Japanese family, and entered at an early age the army of the Shogun, who then ruled supreme in Japan.\* Ito and his friend Inonye, who has now been sent to reform the administration of Korea, belonged to the anti-foreign party, for they had been told since their infancy that the pale-faced barbarians would ruin the country. The foreigners then lived nearly all in Yokohama, and the two young fire-eaters, burning with patriotism, conceived the plan to kill the barbarians. They left Tokyo with a hundred men to carry out this wild idea, but were discovered, and barely escaped detection, when, during the night, they fought their way through the soldiers that had surrounded them. They soon learned that the execution of their plans would have involved the country in a war with England, and that a victory in such a struggle was only possible if Japan possessed big ships and guns. Ito and Inonye then asked Prince Choshua, their Chief, permission to go to England, to study the manners of the enemy, inspect their arsenals, and obtain the secret of their sea-power. Their money was sent to Shanghai, with orders to transmit it to London, but the instructions to the Shanghai agent were not very clear, and he shipped them as common sailors to England, instead of obtaining berths for them as passengers. Arrived at London, the crew left the ship, with the exception of the two young Japanese, whose agent had not yet come to receive them. That day was the darkest in their life. They had a dollar left, and went to buy some bread, and the baker, seeing that the strangers did not know the value of the coin, did not give them change. Luckily the agent came the next day, and they commenced their studies of European institutions.

"After many strange adventures they returned to Japan, where, in the mean time, the enmity against the foreigners had increased. When the two travelers related that the foreigners were just as brave as the Japanese, and much more powerful, the Shogun's men treated Ito and Inonye as traitors, and the latter was attacked one evening by a mob and left for dead upon the ground. His mother's nursing brought him around, but his face shows to this day the scars of the wounds received during that night.

"A revolution soon after removed the Shogun from power, the Mikado became ruler in deed as well as in name, and the two travelers, especially Count Ito, rose rapidly to influence and

fame. He has now directed the affairs of his country for many years. His first thought after the occupation of Korea was to open that country to Western civilization, and it is quite possible that his far-seeing spirit already intends similar reforms for China. That Japan had intended to go to war is amply proved by the manner in which the military authorities executed their task. Everything worked so admirably that 100,000 men could be shipped from Japan without disturbing the social or commercial life of the country. It is also very characteristic that the troops did not only go abroad well provided with arms and ammunition, but had all such modern appliances as telephonic and telegraphic instruments. Moreover, while the Chinese army of occupation in Korea reduced the people to beggary, the Japanese took their provisions with them and had thousands of coolies to transport their luggage.

"What a lively political spirit there is in these people! Not only the Government, but the opposition parties also sent their reporters, in order to obtain political advantages through the news from the seat of war. Nearly all newspapers, too, have their special correspondents. But Count Ito has increased the censorship, and the newspapers have been warned that they will be confiscated if caught publishing news without the consent of the censors.

"Count Ito shows much interest in the industrial development of his fatherland. He believes that most foreigners underrate the chances of Japan in the international struggle for industrial supremacy. The Japanese women, he thinks, are equal to the men in every field of labor, and double the capacity for work of the nation. It is not too much to say that the time is near when the last vestige of barbarism will have vanished from Japan. In no little measure this change is due to the exertions of her great statesman Ito, the Bismarck of Japan."

### INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION.

IS the whole world, with the exception of a few States, governed by corrupt officials? *The Spectator*, London, takes it for granted that this is the case. He begins by describing the effects of corruption upon China, the mighty Empire now rendered helpless for want of arms which the cupidity of her officials failed to supply. But the rest of the world is not much better off, thinks the writer. He says:

"The Chinese are yellow, Mongolians, Monarchists, and Pagans; but we do not see that, except in their want of patriotism, they are any worse than certain classes in New York, who are white, Anglo-Saxons, republicans, and, in theory at least, believers in Christianity. It is bad to sell the defense of a State, but it is as bad to sell the defense of internal order, and the recently dominant municipal party in New York has been doing that for years. It is impossible to read the evidence taken before the Lexow Commission without acknowledging that every place in the police was sold on the distinct understanding that the officers who purchased should recoup themselves by selling immunity to grogshops, disorderly houses, blackmailers, and, in short, all classes of law-breakers who did not by murder arouse the active detestation of the community. Things are as bad in Italy, where Government after Government has been afraid to ascertain fully the true relation between privileged banks and leading politicians; where the public believe that in some departments a heavy percentage on the revenue never reaches the Treasury at all; and where in one great province, Sicily, the collection of rates was so universally corrupt as to drive the lower citizens into overt acts of rebellion, only to be suppressed by the display of overwhelming military force. The corruption in France is not quite so bad, because a Frenchman has an efficient side to his head, which hates corruption, not so much because it is immoral, as because it impairs the prospect of success; but even in France the situation is deplorable. . . . There is no doubt, either, that while thousands of employees in France are marked by extreme *probité*, maintained under circumstances of exceptional temptation, there is ground for the public distrust, and for saying that the scene we now see in China might, if degeneracy went only a little further, be seen also in European monarchies and republics. Politicians in England and Germany may be considered clean-handed, but if that can be unreservedly said of the whole State

\*For a long time the Mikado was as powerless as the queen of Madagascar is to-day. The real power was in the hands of the Shogun, the military commander.—ED.

service in any other country, then 'preternatural suspicion' is in all other countries doing a great many persons most shameful wrong and injustice. Except in Japan, England, Germany, and Holland, distrust is visible everywhere."

The writer's idea of bringing about a better state of things is very simple. It may be told by repeating his concluding sentence:

"It is not by savage sentences rarely inflicted that the Emperor of China, or the French democracy, or any other despot will 'put down' corruption, but by moderate sentences involving social humiliation, invariably and speedily inflicted in every case of guilt."

In this connection it is refreshing to note the apparently honest nature of the new Czar of Russia, who has begun to justify some of the hopes which were placed on him. He seems willing to hear complaints and anxious to discover and punish corruption. The latter is evident in the case of the late Minister of Agriculture, M. Krivocheine. His dismissal is described by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, as follows:

"The Minister was anxious to get these contracts signed without their being officially examined. The high official whose duty it is to examine such papers pointed out that the Minister was violating the law, and refused to countersign them. Hereupon M. Krivocheine dismissed his subaltern summarily. The official put the papers in his pocket, and drove to Comptroller Phillipow, who submitted the matter to the Emperor. The Czar immediately began an investigation, which proved that Minister Krivocheine had not only unduly hastened the ratification of contracts, but had also caused wood to be used as fuel instead of the cheaper coal. Nicholas II. immediately dismissed his dishonest official. The whole affair was conducted so quickly that Krivocheine was taken completely unawares, and the assertion that he had wished to retire is incorrect. The official who was dismissed by Krivocheine, together with thirteen others, have demanded a judicial investigation of their own conduct, and the Emperor approves of their wish to be vindicated. The demeanor of the Czar proves that he is very much opposed to the Russian practise of hushing up matters, and acts much quicker than his father when some unsavory transaction is brought to his notice."

#### CONDITION OF LABOR IN JAPAN.

JAPAN has made astonishing progress in the development of her industries. This is in no small measure due to the intelligence and the diligence of her laborers, who will often work fourteen hours per day without complaining. Unfortunately, their complaisance is abused to a great extent by their employers, whose only object seems to be to overcome foreign competition. This is specially the case in the cotton manufacture, which employs large numbers of hands. An article in the *Echo*, Berlin, describes the manner in which Japanese factories are run as follows:

"The usual time to begin work is 6 A.M., but the workmen are willing to come at any time, and do not complain if they are ordered to appear at 4 A.M. Wages are surprisingly low; even in the larger industrial centers weavers and spinners average only fifteen cents a day; women receive only six cents. The first factories were built by the Government, which afterward turned them over to joint stock companies. The most prosperous industry is the manufacture of cotton goods. A single establishment, that of Kanegafuchi, employs 2,100 men and 3,700 women. They are divided into day and night shifts and interrupt their twelve hours' work only once, for forty minutes, to take a meal. Near the establishment are lodgings where the workers can also obtain a meal at the price of not quite one and a half cents. The Osaka spinneries are similar. All these establishments possess excellent English machines, work is kept going day and night, and large dividends are realized. Many of the factories are opening branch works, or increasing their original plant, for the production is not yet up to the consumption.

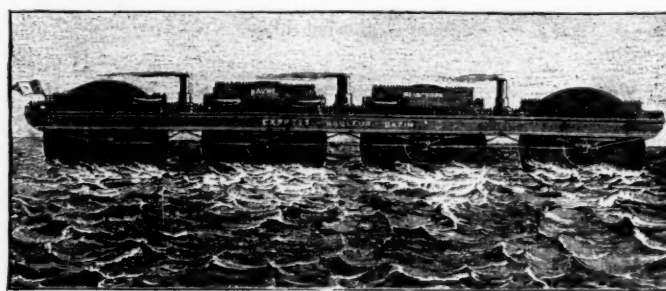
"That the manufacturers have learned quickly to employ women as cheap competitors to male laborers is proved by the statistics, which show that thirty-five spinneries give work to 16,879

women and only 5,730 men. The employers form a powerful syndicate and often abuse the leniency of the authorities, who do not wish to cripple the industries. Little girls eight and nine years of age are forced to work from nine to twelve hours. The law requires that these children should be in school, and the teachers complain; but the officials close their eyes to these abuses. The great obedience and humility of the workmen have led to another practise, which places them completely in the power of their employers. No mill will employ a workman from another establishment unless he produces a written permit from his late employer. This rule is enforced so strictly that a new hand is closely watched, and if it is proved that he already knows something of the trade, but has no permit, he is immediately discharged."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### A NEW KIND OF SHIP.

M. BAZIN, a French civil engineer, is in a fair way to overthrow the old adage that "there is nothing new under the Sun" by an invention intended to completely revolutionize shipbuilding. Our illustration depicts the "ship on rollers," rumors of which reached the public some months ago. According to *Daheim*, Leipzig, a vessel of this type is destined soon to cross the British Channel. It says:

"M. Bazin breaks altogether with the established form of ships. His vessel consists of a large platform, supported by immense hollow rollers, whose buoyancy is to keep it above water. The rollers are not only intended to hold the ship in air, but will also be used to propel her. Bazin has not been satisfied with drawing his plans on paper, which is proverbially patient. He



THE ROLLER-SHIP.

has already made some trials with a model of his invention. His model is over five meters long, and the experiments, which were made on a lake near Paris, gave such astonishing results that Bazin is now getting a 'roller-ship' built which will be used for further trials in the British Channel. The new model is 25 meters long, has a beam of 11.8 meters and rollers of 8 meters diameter. The construction of a large ocean steamer of this type is projected. It will be 130 meters long and have rollers of 22 meters. The inventor hopes to attain a speed of 32 nautical miles with his vessel, and claims that it will be much safer than the ships now in use. That he is not regarded in France as a mere dreamer is proved by an article in *La Marine de France*, in which Admiral Coulombeaud discusses the invention. However, the circular Russian ironclads, the *popovkas*, were also at first regarded as a great advance, but their fame did not last long."

#### AN IRISH VIEW OF ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

AN agitation is at present carried on among the educated Indians for an extension of Local Government. A National Congress has been called, with headquarters in London, and an Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament was elected President. This selection strikes some of the Tory papers as inappropriate, but *United Ireland*, Dublin, endeavors to prove that nobody could be better fitted to defend the rights of the Hindus than an Irishman. That paper says:

"It is one of the principal articles of belief of all genuine Irishmen that the English Government is the very synonym of oppres-



sion and misrule, that its representatives in the lands fated to be subjected to it are, in the main, the most villainous tyrants that ever drove a people to despair, and that wherever the red flag of England has waved, there, too, oppression is turned into a trade, native rights are trampled on, native morals outraged, native ideas and aspirations mocked by the satraps and mercenaries of England. Irishmen, with the history of their own past before their eyes, cannot but believe that this is a real picture of English tyranny, and, did they doubt the past, they have the present to make them realize, to some extent at least, what it is to be in legislative subjection to England."

But great as are the sufferings of the Irish, the writer thinks that their lot is much superior to that of the Indian subjects of H. B. Majesty. India, it is true, has Home Government, which Ireland has not, but this difference he regards as really insignificant; for the voice of India is hardly heard in the local councils, which are "bossed" by British officials, the most contemptible of which regards himself as much superior to native princes with long and famous pedigrees. He then goes on to say:

"Just now one very striking difference between the national aspirations of India and those of Ireland is apparent from a glance at the contemporary politics of both countries. Indian Nationalists, so far at least as their public expressions would show, are satisfied to be ruled by England, and acknowledge without any qualms of political conscience the advisability of being ruled by the conqueror, their great demand being that they should have a greater voice in the management of their own affairs. The creed of Irish Nationalists is different—at least, had been, until the Whigs began to teach another creed—that Ireland should be for the Irish, that English Castle officials are a curse to the country, that English interference is the prime source of all the evils that have blighted the fortunes of the country, and that a complete end should be put to it."

The writer then assails the Tory Press in England for its attitude toward the Indian National Congress. *The Times*, he thinks, cannot be argued with, for it could not change its policy any more than the leopard could change its spots. But there is *The Pall Mall Gazette*, which has frequently written sympathetically about India, but now turns against Indian aspirations:

"How dare the Indians have grievances?" is the cry of *The Pall Mall Gazette*. 'Our rule in India is and must be beneficently autocratic.' Could a more preposterous statement be made and at the same time a more damning admission? Why, we believe there is hardly a British official—from the judge who administers polluted justice to the most subordinate clerk in the council of a lieutenant-governor—who, reading this, will not laugh at the idea of his being beneficently inclined to the native. The relation between the British official in India and an ordinary native is not unlike that which exists between the wolf and the lamb. But *The Pall Mall* gives itself away when it says: 'And it must rest with the wisdom and the judgment of the rulers to say when, and in what direction or under what conditions, there shall be an extension of the representative principle. To grant it to agitation, even of the mild type favored by the Congress, would be inconsistent with the conditions of our rule, and would be mistaken by the great majority of the natives as a sign of weakness.' And then, as if to take the sting out of these sentiments—worthy of an official organ of the Czar of Russia—it says, with remarkable generosity, that 'We should give every consideration to the wishes of the natives. But these wishes are far better ascertained by the picked men we send to spend their lives in governing India than by studying the resolutions of such irresponsible bodies as the Indian National Congress.'"

To the editor of *United Ireland* it appears extremely silly to call a gathering of 1,150 delegates irresponsible. He thinks there is great similarity between the treatment of India and the treatment of Ireland, and he concludes his article with the following remark:

"Just as in Ireland the motto of our rulers has hitherto been 'Divide and conquer,' so has it been in India, where Government officials have made it a professional occupation to set Moham-medan against Hindu, and *vice versa*."

## FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN MADAGASCAR.

WHILE the war between China and Japan seems to be nearing its end, there is every likelihood that the Janus Gate will be kept ajar through the efforts of the French and Madagase — (Madagase is the way *The Madagascar News* designates the inhabitants of the island). M. de Viliers, the French envoy to the Queen of Madagascar, has submitted an ultimatum demanding complete submission to France, but the people of Madagascar are prepared to resist all attempts to subjugate them, confident that their murderous climate and the impassability of their roads will outweigh the advantages on the French side.

When King Radamas II. was crowned as ruler of the Madagase, in the beginning of the sixties, he wore an English uniform, but his crown was a present from the Emperor of France. For centuries French and English influence have thus held each other in check on the island, and although England has recently given up all claims in Madagascar in order to be rid of French competition on the East coast of Africa, Englishmen are known to be preparing the Hovas for their struggle against France. *The Colonies and India*, London, says:

"In regard to the outcry against England caused by reports that British officers have landed in the island to lead the Hovas against the French, it is now pointed out that not one of the Englishmen in Madagascar who purpose taking part in the coming war is in any way responsible to the War Office, so that they cannot be said to be compromising this country. Colonel Sher-vinton, of course, has been in the Imperial service, but long ago severed his connection with the British forces, and has now been in the employ of the Hova Government for some years. He will, of course, direct the operations of the Malagasy troops."

The Hovas are even less civilized than the Abyssinians. Eugen Wolf, the well-known German traveler, writes in the *Tageblatt*, Berlin:

"The Hovas must be a mixture of Malays and Negroes, else it is impossible to explain their character. They unite in themselves all the bad traits of these two races to such a degree that no room is left for the good traits which the Malay as well as the Negro undoubtedly possesses. If there ever was a people who should be taught order, discipline, honor, truth, and honesty by a plentiful application of the cat, the inhabitants of Imerino and Betsileo are that people. They call themselves the 'Masters of Madagascar,' but are not acknowledged as such by many tribes. . . . It will be a difficult task for France to put some order into the affairs of the island, but it will be a noble task and a paying one."

*The Madagascar News*, Antananarivo, contains very bellicose and very confident editorial leaders, which foreshadow the tactics with which the Hovas will meet the invader. That paper says:

"We are not afraid of France. France evidently does not realize how strong we are, and she cannot afford to expend the enormous sums and the large number of troops necessary to meet us on equal terms. No roads lead through our forests, no bridges span our rivers, which are swarming with crocodiles. While the French are advancing toward our capital, they will be vanquished by our forces and decimated by fever."

But this is mainly the opinion of the English-speaking whites in the island, among whom there are not a few Americans. They meet with equal defiance on the part of the French. A correspondent to the *Figaro*, Paris, writes:

"All these adventurers, in gorgeous uniforms and high-sounding titles, carry themselves like regular fire-eaters, and, to do them justice, they do their best to earn their money and—the dozen bullets which the French will not fail to award them if they catch them. Their activity is incredible; they know that they are safe during the Winter, and profit by it. Meanwhile the Prime Minister, the Princes and Princesses, the Governors and all the officials set an example by preaching a Holy War, while the sorcerers prophesy in the mountain districts, promising all sorts of wonders."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SHOULD HORSES' TAILS BE DOCKED?

THE docking of horses' tails, once so fashionable, and still largely practised, is unqualifiedly condemned as a needless cruelty by most lovers of animals, but is as strenuously upheld by many owners of fine horses. The case against docking is presented powerfully in an editorial in *Our Animal Friends*, New York, December, the organ of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We quote the most interesting part of the editorial as follows:

"Docking is the amputation of a portion of the horse's tail. The anatomy of the tail may not be fully understood, nor the methods of docking be generally known. We think it necessary, therefore, to acquaint the public with the facts about docking and with the opinions of many well-known veterinary surgeons upon the dangers, the cruelty, and the uselessness of the operation.

"The tail is composed of bones, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels, which are enveloped in skin, as sensitive on the under surface as on any portion of the body. The spinal cord, or spinal marrow, is lodged in the canal of the backbone. It extends from the base of the brain to a short distance behind the loins, and it terminates posteriorly in a pointed extremity, which is continued by the mass of nervous trunks—*cauda equina*. In number, the spinal nerves are forty-two. They are in pairs, of which the superior is the sensory nerve, and the inferior the motor nerve. The horse's tail has fifteen bones and four pairs of muscles. The latter are known as the two *erector coccygis*, the two *depressor coccygis*, the two *curvator coccygis*, and the two *compressor coccygis*. They are all supplied with the nerves of sensation and of volition. To prepare a horse for docking, the common procedure is to secure him firmly by a twitch on his nose, to raise one of his fore-legs to his breast and to tie it there, to cut the hair from around the stump of the tail, and to tie a string, or a piece of catgut, above the vertebrae which are to be removed. Finally, after the severance of the tail by the docking instrument, the red-hot iron is applied to stop the bleeding. As regards the torture, the behavior of the animal while undergoing the operation is sufficient evidence. The horse's first action is to jerk his head as violently as he can, but that movement is soon controlled by the twitch on his nose, of itself an instrument of torture; he then crouches nearly to the ground and screams or moans with pain. The operation ended, he is found to be dripping with sweat. As witnesses have expressed it, 'the water fairly runs off him.'

"Docking is advocated chiefly by grooms, who wish to spare themselves the considerable manual labor of caring for the tail; and upon the recommendation of such men the thoughtless owner of the horse consents to the mutilation.

"The practise of docking was introduced into this country many years ago from England. That the custom is an old one we learn from Hartmann, in his '*Traité des Haras*,' p. 274, who reports that the Council of Calchyd, which met in England toward the close of the Eighth Century, prohibited the practise of docking horses, on the ground that it was 'a barbarous custom.' In our day and country docking has been condemned by the most prominent veterinarians and horsemen, and also by the United States Veterinary Medical Association at their thirty-first annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., September 20, 1894. A standing reward of a large sum is offered by our Society for the arrest and conviction of any person found docking horses.

"The usual arguments for the mutilation are, first, that 'the operation is nearly, if not quite, painless, owing to the low degree of sensibility possessed by the tail, and to the rapidity with which the amputation is effected;' second, 'that removing some inches of the tail prevents harnessed horses from throwing it over the reins, and consequently running away or kicking.' These arguments are answered by Dr. George Fleming in a way that may be regarded as conclusive.

"'Nothing,' says that author, 'can be further from the truth than the assertion that the tail is endowed with little sensibility. It is composed of bones, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels as abundantly as any other part of the body. From inquiries instituted during many years and from personal experience, we find that when horses have run away, or kicked, owing to the reins

getting under the tail, they have nearly always been 'docked,' and their behavior was, no doubt, due to their remembering the painful operation and consequent dread of anything touching the tail. A short tail is more readily thrown over the reins than a long one, as it is more horizontal, and the reins can more readily drop under it. Besides, a person who would allow the reins to drop under his horse's tail is not fit to be a driver.'

"From an artistic point of view docking is a disfigurement which destroys the contour of the body. When it is preferred that the horse's tail be short, banging the hairs close to the stump is all that is necessary. There is, in fact, no single valid argument in favor of docking for any reason but disease of the tail. On the other hand, however, the diseases that may result from docking deserve special mention.

"The most serious as well as the most common 'accident' after the operation is *tetanus* or lockjaw. Paralysis, due to inflammation of the spinal cord, may also ensue. If the ligature to check hemorrhage has been too tightly applied, or the hot iron kept on too long, so that the stump becomes subsequently inflamed, the inflammation may extend to the muscles of the hind quarters and lead to gangrene. In other cases the bones of the tail have been known to become necrosed or carious.

"To those who claim that in the hands of an experienced person the operation is often painless, we wish to state that one hundred and two well-defined cases of lockjaw were reported in 1891 by the officers of the Royal S. P. C. A., with a certificate in each case from the veterinary surgeon in attendance that the disease had been caused by docking."

## HAVE ANIMALS AN EAR FOR MUSIC?

A RECENT German writer, who is evidently both a lover of animals and a musician, says "yes" to this question most emphatically. We give an abstract of what he says, taken from *Die Natur*, Halle, December 9:

Of course animals have an ear for music! Look at the birds; doesn't the nightingale sing, and doesn't its mate know and recognize the song? Of course there are some people who fail to recognize the fact that the notes of birds are true musical tones, but they are so; in fact, the tones of the speaking human voice differ from musical tones only in their periodicity. As soon as this is understood, there ought to be no difficulty in acknowledging that 'singing-birds' really sing. Whoever will take the trouble to attend closely to a canary-bird's song may satisfy himself on this point. That such birds hear and recognize each other's songs is proved by the following observation of the German writer referred to above. He had a canary that always began its song with a signal. Another bird of a different breed, being brought into the same room, first sang its own song vigorously, but soon learned and adopted the signal, beginning its songs with it, just like the other bird. Canaries, too, are often stimulated to song by music, for instance, that of a piano, especially when a piece having high notes is played. One canary which was too young to sing was first urged to try his voice by hearing the Tannhäuser overture played. Of course, however, it is with song-birds as with men—they have not all equally good voices or equally good ears for music. The mountaineers of Germany, whose occupation it is to teach birds to whistle tunes, know this well. They distinguish also several different varieties or types of song among finches and canaries, and, indeed, every bird has an individuality in this matter. Nature has given each a certain local register and a certain sense of harmony, and this is nearly the same for each variety of bird just as the national folk-songs of a people always show a marked individuality and a difference from those of other nations. Outside of the bird-world there is no power of song in the animal creation, but there is often a well-developed musical ear. The horse and the camel are both very susceptible to music. The circus-rider exercises his horse to the strains of the band; the camel is urged on or refreshed by the song of his Bedouin rider during the long march through the desert. The musical must be the same in these animals as in man, though of course not so fully developed.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"DESPERADO (from Colorado)—'Your money or your life.' Traveler—'Here, take this purse of gold!' Desperado (with feeling)—'Keep it, stranger. I'm a thief, but I ain't no gold-bug.'"—*Harlem Life, New York.*



## A MOSAIC LAW CONCERNING WOMEN.

THE *Banner of Asia*, Bombay, asserts that the discrepancy in the number of male and female infants, and consequently the difficulty of providing husbands for our daughters, would cease to exist if the Mosaic laws (Leviticus) against impurity were enforced among us. This law stood sentinel over the health, purity, and welfare of the wife, and the special statutes in which it abounds tended to lessen the excess of female infants. Reverting to this excess as a disturbing, if not dangerous element in society, the editor says:

"A facetious writer, after narrating her experiences in a vain endeavor to secure employment in an overcrowded city, ventured to suggest that some Herod, who would devote his time to the destruction of *female* infants, would be a public benefactor. This is substantially the solution of the problem arrived at by the Chinese, which illustrates the exalted moral and social tendency of the teachings of Confucius, rendering necessary such notifications as the one found by a missionary who, visiting the grounds of a Chinese nobleman, and passing among the venerable trees, shady paths, and beside the beautiful lake, with its bridges, islands, and Summer houses, saw on a large sign, in Chinese characters—'Please don't drown girls here.'"

Such a placard, thinks the writer, referring to H. L. Hastings's "The Wonderful Law," would be entirely unnecessary among a race which followed the rules laid down in Mosaic law.

"Such a law, imposed on Christendom to-day, would be a priceless boon to thousands who are walking in weariness and wretchedness toward open graves. It would stay the ravages of dire and deadly diseases, would foster affection, hinder quarrels, prevent disgust and divorce, and produce a chaste, vigorous, self-centered race, superior in moral character and stamina to anything which modern usage and custom is likely to develop; preventing those weaknesses and ailments which send men to unscrupulous quacks as sheep to the slaughter; guiding the erring for counsel to the priests, whose lips were to keep knowledge; and laying a foundation for physical vigor like that of the Jewish race, which more than thirty centuries has failed to deteriorate or destroy.

"... These few Mosaic laws were worth more to the Jewish nation than tons of quack medicines, and cartloads of books written by physicians to instruct people in these respects. And though infidels may scoff at them, their wives would doubtless hail them as a priceless boon, if they could only understand their import. And we should see fewer faded women and jaded men, if the people of this age were instructed to conform their lives to the healthful interdictions and requirements of the Mosaic law."

**Early Almanacs.**—"It is said that the first almanac printed in Europe was probably the 'Kalendarium Novum,' by Regiomontanus. It was 'calculated for the years 1475, 1494, and 1513,' and was published in Buda, Hungary. Though it simply made mention of eclipses and the places of the planets for the respective years, it was sold for ten crowns of gold; and the entire impression was rapidly disposed of in Hungary, Germany, Italy, England, and France.

"The first almanac—recorded as the first—known to have been printed in England was translated from the French, and appeared in 1497. Each month introduces itself in descriptive verse, as:

'Called I am Janeryere the colde,  
In Christmas season good fyre I love.  
Yonge Jesu, that sometime Judas solde,  
In me was circumcised for man's behove.  
Three Kinges sought the sonne of God above—  
They kneeled downe, dyd Him homage with love  
To God their Lorde, that is man's own brother.'

"And so on, for the remaining months.

"We have seen it mentioned that an eminent jurist, who has lately passed away, had a great mania for collecting and storing up a copy of every calendar heard of; no matter to him what nostrums were in connection advertised, whenever a page revealed the signs of the Zodiac and the phases of the Moon, it immediately settled the question of purchase and ownership; and it is added that piles and piles of them, limitless in variety, were found among his treasured things."—*The Watchman*, Boston.

## A LANGUAGE WITHOUT A GRAMMAR, LITERATURE, OR BIRTHPLACE.

JUST previous to the last election a newspaper of this city, in presenting the names of the candidates for Alderman, called attention to a remarkable evidence of New York's cosmopolitanism. One of the nominees from an "East Side" district was an Irishman, appealing to his constituency of Russian and Polish Jews to elect him to office in an American city, through the medium of a manifesto couched in a language without grammar or literature, the Yiddish, or Jewish jargon. This jargon is the language of the East Side of New York, that is, of that region below Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery. Yiddish is a corruption of the German "Judisch"—Jewish.

An editorial in a recent issue of *The Sun*, of this city, throws some light on the origin of this peculiar language, if such it may be called. We quote portions of the article:

"One hundred thousand inhabitants of New York City, or more than 5 per cent. of the whole population (1,957,452 by the Board of Health census), speak colloquially a language that is hybrid, mongrel, indefinite, without grammar or literature, without rules or declensions, denationalized and variant, known as Yiddish or Jewish jargon, the language of the East Side. It is the dialect of the goose-market, the peddler, and of the orthodox rabbis, though not of the synagogue. It is the language spoken almost exclusively on the East Side by Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Roumanian, and Lithuanian Jews.

"To what country or nation does this jargon trace its origin? To no land and no government. It is a reflex of wanderings; a language founded on successive persecutions. Intelligent Jews subdivide the history of their race in Europe by periods of persecution: the Eleventh Century in Spain, the Thirteenth in England, the Fifteenth in Germany, the Seventeenth in Austria, and the Nineteenth in Russia. There is a tradition which many Jews reject, but which is accepted as true by all Christian historians, that King Casimir III. of Poland, known in English histories as Casimir the Great and called in Polish Krol Kmiotkow (King of the Peasants), fell in love with Esther, a Jewish girl, and that through her influence, which continued for many years, and by her intervention, the whole of Poland, now Russian, Austrian, or Prussian, became an asylum for the Jews, who were then bitterly and cruelly persecuted throughout Germany. The refugees from the West spoke German, mixed with a few English, Spanish, and Hebrew words. The Poles, the most hospitable people of northern Europe, followed the example of their King and received the Jews kindly; the latter began to learn, not grammatically, but in the ordinary intercourse of business, the Polish language, which in flexibility, richness, and power is hardly excelled by any language of Europe. Out of this mixture of colloquial German, with a few words of English, Spanish, and Old Hebrew, with Polish, further corrupted by additions from other languages, Russian, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bohemian, was formed the conglomerate form of speech which is the Jewish jargon spoken in New York. But in this jargon German and Polish predominate.

"Six daily newspapers are published in New York City in this jargon. Speeches are delivered in it, sermons are preached in it, discussions are held, and business transacted in this language without grammar or standard of usage. The characters used are genuine Hebrew letters. The age of the jargon is about three hundred years. It is not an attractive language; it is not musical, but is rich in diminutives, expletives, and terse abbreviations, and is readily learned. The number of words is small; they are mostly short words, as the Polish language contains few compounds, and the long combinations of words peculiar to German have not come into use."

"The effort of progressive and intelligent Jews, especially those born in the 'United States,' continues *The Sun*, "is to abandon the jargon as a medium of speech, substituting English." This, the writer thinks, is not a difficult matter, as the immigrant Jew is generally a very bright fellow and quick at acquiring our language and customs:

"Six months or less after his arrival here from some Russian or Polish province, an illiterate, ignorant, and uncouth peddler,

marketman, or small vender is able to make himself understood. Within a year he is transacting business in English. This alertness and application is accounted for by some by the fact that every Russian or Polish orthodox Jew studies the Talmud; that the race is naturally quick-witted, and that there is no teacher like necessity. To live they must sell; to sell they must know the language of purchasers, and these purchasers speaking English, the jargon must be abandoned, in business, for English. It is otherwise with the Jewish tailors and those employed in manufactories. They adhere stubbornly to the jargon, and seem to prefer it. The East Side Jews put English at the head of languages because it is the one most useful to them, Polish next because it is the most musical language of which they have any knowledge, and German last, there being apparently a deep antipathy between Jews and Germans which it is almost impossible to bridge over, and which extends even to the language."

In addition to the newspapers published in this queer medium of communication, we are told that "there are three regular theaters in New York at which performances are given exclusively in the jargon, and several others in which such performances are given from time to time. Two occupy sites historical in the record of New York playhouses; one is the former Old Bowery Theater, on the Bowery, near Canal Street, and the other, just opposite, was once the Stadt Theater, established thirty years ago as a permanent lodging-place for German plays, but now given over, as the whole neighborhood is, to Jews and Jewish interests."

#### ROBBERY AS A NATIONAL SPORT.

AMERICAN lovers of art, Britishers "doing the Continent," and Germans on their obligatory bridal tour to Italy, have, from time immemorial, found some consolation in calling the people of Sardinia thieves and cut-throats if, perchance, they found themselves suddenly minus their small change in a picturesque Italian landscape, while the blithesome Sardinian brigand wended his way home along the rugged mountain path. It appears, however, that the travelers were wrong in their opinion of the Sardinians. They are *not* vile rascals, they follow the noble profession of the 'road-agent' as a kind of well-established national sport. That, at least, is the opinion of Signor S. Manca, editor of the *Tribuna*, Rome, who describes the methods of the Sardinian brigand in that paper. Signor Manca ought to know. He has a cousin in the "profession," and he writes with an enthusiasm which suggests the thought that he also served his apprenticeship with some highland chief, ere he settled down to writing leading articles. He says:

"The people of Sardinia are not brigands solely because they are dissatisfied with the economical and social condition of the country. Robbery is with them a kind of national sport. The taking of Tortoli by a hundred armed robbers is not an astounding fact. The only thing out of the common is that so many men took part in the expedition, and that it came off so very successfully. There are few 'professional' robbers in Sardinia. Most of them are quiet, peaceful farmers and laborers, who attend to their daily work until they are summoned to take part in an expedition. Then they attend, fully equipped with arms, ammunition, and bandages. The band gathers near the place that is to be plundered, and where they have their agents, often men in prominent positions. The men are then given numbers, and are only called by these numbers, never by their names. No expedition is undertaken on a Friday, as it would bring ill-luck, nor is an attempt ever made after midnight; for the band disperses immediately after the deed, and at sunrise every member is snugly in bed in his own village, to prevent suspicion. The rapidity and secrecy with which such expeditions are carried out baffle description. It has happened that a prominent citizen sat on a jury at 6 P.M. in Meoro, and at 11 P.M. he was shot by the carabinieri as a brigand. No expedition is undertaken unless all those who were summoned are present. Small jobs, like the robbing of a mail-coach, generally pass off without loss of human life. The horses are shot to stop the vehicle, but the passengers

are spared unless they resist. In the case of an attack upon a village or town, less consideration is shown. The place is surrounded, the carabinieri are held in check by special patrols, and the street where the robbery is to be committed is kept under a continual fusillade, so that no one dares to show his head at a window. Meanwhile the *élite* of the band smash in the door of the house singled out to be plundered, and proceed to work. The thing does not always run so smoothly, of course, as in Tartoli. The carabinieri are very much in the minority, but they are determined men, and there are often dead and wounded on both sides. The robbers always take their wounded with them; their dead they decapitate and strip, to prevent recognition. The strictest impartiality is exercised by the leaders of the band in the division of the plunder. The widows and orphans of those who were killed in the exercise of their profession are also well cared for, while the band secretly mourns the loss of the *morto martire*, the dead 'martyr.' The reason that the Sardinian brigands cannot be put down is that they have assistants and protectors among all classes. Many ex-brigands live on the interest of the money obtained by robbery, and lead a quiet existence as honored aldermen. There are cases in which the brigand who has become a well-to-do bourgeois takes up the old calling again, when a specially pleasant expedition is planned by some friendly robber chief. Judges and priests will then succumb to the temptation to search for their old weapons, and sally forth in the dark to meet their former comrades once more."

#### CARLYLE'S HOUSE AT CHELSEA.

THE proposal to purchase Carlyle's house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, seems destined to succeed. Mr. Leslie Stephen, who is deeply interested in the scheme, writes as follows to *The Times*, London, with a view of stimulating interest in the work:

"He there [at the Cheyne Row house] wrote the 'French Revolution' and all his later works, of which it may be safely said that they acted as an intellectual stimulant of almost unequalled power in his generation. There, too, he was visited by his disciples, Mr. Ruskin and Froude, and many others of the most eminent men of his time. I need not speak of the constant references to the house in the voluminous Carlyle literature, which, whatever else may be said of it, contains the most graphic portraiture of a genius that has ever appeared in our language. There is, I think, no house in London possessing such unique interest to all who care for literary associations. It now stands in a shabby condition in the neighborhood of Boehm's characteristic statue, which shows the old prophet looking over the Thames in his habitual dress and attitude. A tablet on the wall marks the house, and it is frequently visited by our American cousins.

"There are few such memorials extant, and they are rapidly becoming scarcer. The last house associated with Milton disappeared a few years ago, though his cottage at Chalfont is, happily, preserved. We all remember Carlyle's description of his own pilgrimage to Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square, where the dictionary was composed. 'In this mad, whirling, all-forgetting London,' he says, 'the "haunts of the mighty" are hard to discover. With Samuel Johnson may it prove otherwise!' We desire that it may prove otherwise with Thomas Carlyle. Chelsea is a region full of literary associations, from the time of Sir Thomas More, whose house, as Froude's 'Erasmus' has just reminded us, was close to Carlyle's. But Chelsea is also a region in which modern changes have remorselessly swept away a very large part of the relics of the past. We hope to rescue Carlyle's house from this fate."

**The Evil Eye.**—It is said that a belief in the evil eye exists in Palestine to-day, and that professing Christians among the ignorant peasantry and the Mohammedans use charms against it. The Christians use palm-branches and the Mohammedans tamarisk-wood. These are burned until something cracks, and then the patient is cured. Alum is burned in a pan and in the same way and to the same climax. Blue beads are put on the necks of animals and children. Among these ignorant people the breaking of a plow, or the sickness of the family or stock, indicates that they are the subjects of the evil eye.



## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of \$415,375, and the surplus now stands at \$45,880,450. Loans contracted \$164,300, while deposits decreased \$2,790,300. A further accumulation of gold by the banks is shown, for specie increased \$3,220,300, with a decrease of \$3,502,500 in legal tenders. Circulation decreased \$91,200.

At the Stock Exchange this week call loans on stock collateral have been made at 1 per cent. and at 1½ per cent., but the amount of business at the higher rate has been very small. Banks and trust companies quote 1 per cent. as the minimum, but a few obtain 1½. The offerings of time contracts are not liberal, but the inquiry is light and confined to long dates. Quotations are firm at 1 per cent., nominal, for thirty to sixty days; 2½ per cent. for ninety days; 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. There is a poor supply of first-class commercial paper in the market, but little being received from the West and South. The demand is quite urgent. Quotations are unchanged at 2½ a 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety day indorsed bills receivable, 3 a 3½ for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names, 3½ a 4 for prime six months', and 4½ a 7 for good four to six months' single names.

The United States Assistant Treasurer was debtor at the Clearing House in the sum of \$373,457.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchanges, \$94,880,573; balances, \$5,313,406.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

|                 | Jan. 26.      | Jan. 19.      | Increase.  |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Loans.....      | \$490,158,600 | \$490,322,900 | *\$164,300 |
| Specie.....     | 81,175,600    | 77,955,300    | 3,220,300  |
| Legal tenders.. | 104,583,000   | 108,085,500   | *3,502,500 |
| Deposits.....   | 559,512,600   | 582,302,900   | *2,790,300 |
| Circulation.... | 11,320,900    | 11,412,100    | *91,200    |

\* Decrease.

—The Journal of Commerce, Jan. 28.

## General View.

The necessity for prompt action in rescuing the Government from its present dilemma has been brought prominently before the public this week by the withdrawal of nearly \$14,000,000 gold from the New York Sub-Treasury and the shipment of over \$7,000,000 to Europe. The reserve is now below \$57,000,000, and is rapidly approaching the lowest point previously reached, which was \$52,000,000 in August of last year. The uneasiness growing out of the situation is permeating business circles generally, and something should be done to revive confidence before the country drifts back into the depression of 1893 and the first half of 1894. . . .

The most important event in the produce markets was a break of 3½ a 4 cents in wheat, due to liquidation on a liberal scale. The decline was accelerated by rumors that the great Fair deal in San Francisco was being closed and also by rumors of trouble among Chicago operators. Europe followed our decline rapidly, and the demand for export was very disappointing. The May option made a new low record. Corn declined with wheat and closed 2 a 2½ cents lower.

Cotton was stronger at one time on considerable buying by exporters in Southern markets and covering of contracts previously sold against spot holdings in the South. Wall Street was also buying, and this likewise had a strengthening effect. The improved feeling, however, gave way to depression at the close, and the market left off at a moderate decline for the week on continued heavy receipts and disappointing cables.—The Mail and Express, Jan. 26.

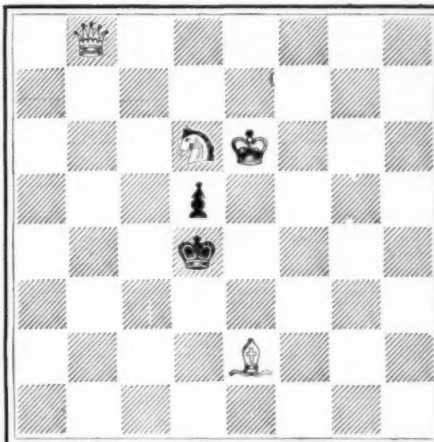
## A USEFUL INVENTION.

Much interest is being taken by the physicians of this city in a case of almost total deafness, which has been nearly, if not entirely, relieved by an inexpensive invention belonging to F. Hiscox, of 853 Broadway, New York City. As every known device and the most skillful treatment had failed to afford relief, the case was believed to be incurable, and the success of this invention, which is easily and comfortably adjusted and practically invisible, is considered a remarkable triumph.

## CHESS.

## Problem 45.

Black—Two Pieces.  
K on Q 5; P on Q 4.



White—Four Pieces.

K on K 6; Q on Q 6; Kt on K 8; B on K 2.  
White mates in two moves.

## Solutions of Problems.

No. 43.

White.

1 Q x P

2 Kt-K B 5 mate

1 .....

2 Q-Kt 4 mate

1 .....

2 Q-Kt 6 mate

1 .....

2 R-K 4 mate

1 .....

2 Q x Kt mate

1 .....

2 Q-B 3 mate.

Black.

K x R

P x R

Kt x Kt

Kt-R 5, or any other move of this Kt

P-Kt 5

Kt-Q 7, or any other move of this Kt

Correct solution received from Dr. W. A. Turnbull, New York City; M. W. H., University of Virginia; E. M. B., Brooklyn; Professor J. A. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. J. H. Todt, Spencer, Wis.

Some of our solvers consider No. 43, that "bothered" Lasker, quite easy. The Rev. J. H. Todt gets the proper idea when he says the problem is not so difficult, but it holds out so many "tempting moves."

J. K. Proudfoot, Kansas City, thinks that R-B 3 "cooks the goose," but Black plays Kt-Q 6. Then if White Kt-B 5 dis. ch., Black plays Kt-Q 3, and the "goose" gets away.

The Rev. C. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Iowa, believes that R-Q 5 will force a mate by R-Q 5; but he overlooked Black Kt-Q 6. This allows Black to escape at K-B 5.

No. 41 is all wrong. The copy was destroyed and we could not make corrections. Let it go; we are giving you many better problems.

Dr. Turnbull sent us the solution of Professor Dewey's move Q-K sq, Problem No. 33. The Doctor's solution did not reach us in time for publication in last week's DIGEST.

The Rev. F. H. Eggers, Great Falls, Mont., sends the following solution of No. 42:

White.

1 K-B 6

2 K-Kt 6 dis. ch

3 Q x Q ch, and mates next move

1 .....

2 Q-K 4 ch

3 Q-Kt 7 mate

or

3 Q-K 7 ch

4 Q-Q 7 mate

1 .....

2 Q-R 4 ch

3 Q-Q and White wins by queening pawn.

Black.

Q-B 6 ch

Q-B 3

K-Kt sq

K-R sq or R 2

2 K-B sq

K-Q sq

Q-Kt sq

Q-R 2

White wins by queening

This is the quicker way of winning. White can force an exchange of queens by 1 K-B 5 ch., but it will require five moves to do this.

## LEGAL.

## Counting a Quorum—Presence by Telephone.

The importance and the use of the telephone grows each day, and new legal questions are arising constantly in the courts. A short time ago it was decided by a New York court that a telephone message from a client in Boston to an attorney in New York City, directing an attachment suit to be brought, was not sufficient to authorize the attorney to make the requisite affidavit, where he was unacquainted with his client and did not recognize his voice. Professor Austin Abbott, of the Columbia Law School, in a recent article in *The University Law Review*, discusses the question of the validity of the use of the telephone to make up a quorum for a meeting of a board of directors for the transaction of business. He says: "In the administration of the business of corporations and their boards the question has arisen, when a meeting is attempted and a quorum is not present, can it be 'counted' by calling up the necessary absentee by telephone? . . . The reason of the rule requiring an actual meeting is that the legal object of constituting a board is to secure an opportunity of free expression of views, and to give each a knowledge of the arguments presented by each of the others. . . . The most important class of cases will probably be that of board and committee meetings. When discretionary powers are committed by law to a board or body of persons in their collective capacity, they can only be properly exercised at a meeting. Usage is very loose in this respect, but where the assumption of such persons to act as a board or committee in circulating a paper for signatures without a meeting has been challenged, the courts have condemned it as illegal and ineffectual. (*McCortle v. Bates*, 29 Ohio, 419; *D'Arcy v. Tamar*, etc., R. Co., L. R. 2 Exch., 138, and cases in *Cook on Stockholders*, § 592, note 1). In many cases the transaction is such that the body can by a subsequent meeting ratify the act and thus cure the mischief; but, strictly speaking, this is not a ratification which validates the form of assent secured without meeting, but a fresh act which may take effect, although the previous attempts proved abortive. Wherever liberty *ab initio* is essential the failure to meet will be fatal as against third persons. The Statute of Wills requires that the testator's signature, if not expressly acknowledged, be made in the presence of witnesses, and that the witnesses sign in presence of testator and of one another. This provision has often been the subject of discussion. . . .

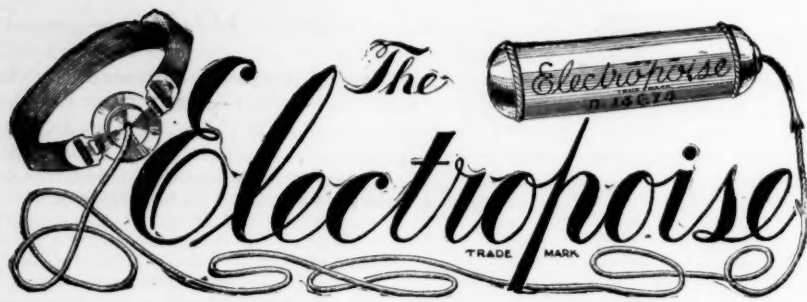
"We apprehend that as to the telephone, distinction between presence and assent will be generally accepted as sound. If presence is required, the telephone cannot give it. Where only assent is required, the telephone can give it, if oral assent is enough. If written assent is to be given, the telephone cannot give that (though forms of electric communication not yet in commercial use may), but the telephone may give authority to an agent to sign written consent in those cases where oral authority is enough. Where assent must be

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### DELIGHTED WITH IT.

ALBION, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1895.

#### Rheumatism.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism since boyhood, also catarrh for a long time, and have suffered with diabetes for five or six years. Last May I commenced to use the Electropoise and it has improved my condition very much.

#### Catarrh.

To fully test the instrument, I secured five of the hardest chronic cases in our village and gave each of them treatment for five days; three of them decided to continue its use and have bought instruments.

#### Diabetes.

I treated a man, ninety-two, for paralysis of the arm, with the most marked beneficial results.

#### Paralysis.

I gave a poor lady, seventy-five, who had lain three weeks in an almost insensible condition, treatment for twelve days; she rallied and is even attending to her household duties.

#### Sciatica.

Another lady was cured of dropsy by it. Headache, neuralgia, sciatica have all yielded to the Electropoise like a charm. I have given more than two hundred treatments, mostly free, and am delighted with the results. Success to the Electropoise.

#### Neuralgia.

(Rev.) A. L. L. POTTER, A.M., M.D.

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under seal, oral authority is not generally enough. The principle that the intending signer of an instrument may authorize another person to hold the pen and make the signature, plainly requires presence; and upon the above view could not be relied on to authorize one by telephone to sign the name of an absent speaker to a deed."

#### Income Tax Sustained.

Judge Hagner, of the Federal District Court at Washington, has rendered a decision in the suit of Mr. Moore, the New York broker, brought to test the constitutionality of the Income-Tax Law. He overrules all of the objections to the Law, and denies the application for an order restraining the collection of the tax. Judge Hagner takes up the points of the plaintiff *seriatim*, and disposes of them as follows: Regarding the contention that the tax is unwise, inquisitorial, and inexpedient, the answer is that the Court has no power to review Congressional action on any such grounds. The fact that aliens are taxed on incomes derived from investments abroad, the Court says, is no basis for an injunction, since it operates to the benefit, rather than to the detriment, of the plaintiff, and equity can only intervene to relieve against a grievance. Apart from this, the power to tax aliens

has long been clearly established by judicial authority. As to the alleged duplication of the tax, the Court says that it is not possible except as to the dividends declared for the year, and the Treasury may be trusted to prevent a harsh construction of the Law. Corporations created and operated by the States as governmental agencies, the court finds to be duly covered by the exemptions in the Law. The exemption of incomes below \$4,000 is not lacking in uniformity, since it applies to all classes of citizens. Finally, the Court rules that the statute forbidding suits for restraining assessment and collection of taxes embraces the income tax. This decision merely advances the case a stage on its way to the Federal Supreme Court.

#### Insurance by Mortgagor—Rights of Mortgagee in.

In a recent case in Kansas the court held that a policy of insurance taken by a mortgagor in his own name, and not assigned to the mortgagee, is held to inure to the benefit of the mortgagee; and the fact that the premises constitute a homestead jointly mortgaged by the husband and wife, while the policy is in the name of the husband only, makes no difference with the result. Chapman v. Carroll (Kan.), 25 L. R. A., 305.

### Current Events.

Monday, January 21.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the Senate discusses the Hawaiian situation; the House passes several public building bills. . . . The United States Supreme Court decides that the Sugar Trust does not come under the Anti-Trust Law. . . . Debs and his associates are admitted to bail by order of the Supreme Court. . . . The militia on duty in Brooklyn fire several volleys over the heads of mobs; few cars are run; the Aldermen pass resolutions in favor of the strikers.

M. Bourgeois fails to form a cabinet. . . . Mexico is on the point of declaring war on Guatemala.

Tuesday, January 22.

Both Houses in session; the Senate discusses Hawaii and the Nicaragua Canal; appropriation bills passed by the House. . . . General W. J. Sewell is elected Senator from New Jersey. . . . Senator Perkins, of California, is reelected. . . . Judge Ricks, of Ohio, is not to be impeached, the House Judiciary Committee voting to report a resolution censuring him for alleged misappropriation of court fees. . . . The strike situation in Brooklyn continues to be serious; rioters are wounded by soldiers, and volleys are fired. . . . New York ministers and temperance societies protest against Sunday saloons.

A panic is caused in China by the Japanese movement on Wei-Hai-Wei. . . . The Parnellites decide to overthrow the Liberal Government at the next session of Parliament. . . . The Greek Ministry resigns. . . . No Cabinet is yet formed in France.

Wednesday, January 23.

Both Houses in session; new financial bills introduced in the Senate; Hawaii and the Nicaragua Canal Bill discussed; appropriation bills in the House. . . . The suit against the Income-Tax Law is decided in favor of the Government; an appeal will be taken to a higher court. . . . United States Senators are chosen in many States, including ex-Secretary Elkins, of West Virginia, and Governor Nelson, of Minnesota. . . . The strike situation in Brooklyn continues to be serious; violence is frequent; a few more lines are opened.

Forces are landed from the warships at Chefoo to protect foreigners. . . . No French Cabinet has yet been formed. . . . A famine is threatened in the West of Ireland.

Thursday, January 24.

Both houses in session; Hawaii and the Nicaragua Canal discussed in the Senate; appropriation bills in the House. . . . Several banks in Birmingham, N. Y., close their doors; embezzlements and forgeries by employees are given as the cause. . . . There is less disorder in Brooklyn; Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, decides that the companies have no excuse for not running the full complement of cars. . . . Many Western railroads form a new association to maintain rates.

Japanese troops are landed near Wei-Hai-Wei, and they capture the Yung Chuen fortress. . . . M. Bourgeois fails to form a Ministry, and he asks the President to relieve him of the task. . . . The war fever in Mexico is spreading; Guatemala's ultimatum is expected. . . . Lord Randolph Churchill dies.

Friday, January 25.

Both Houses in session; the Senate passes the Nicaragua Canal Bill; Senator Mills defends the Administration's Hawaiian policy; Appropriation Bill in the House. . . . Heavy withdrawals of gold reduce the Treasury reserve to \$56,782,858. . . . There is considerable rioting in Brooklyn; more cars are run. . . . A train is held up in Arkansas, and \$25,000 is secured by the robbers.

Mexico is actively preparing for war; Secretary Gresham sends a message suggesting arbitration of the dispute by the United States. . . . M. Ribot, ex-Premier, is asked by President Faure to form a Ministry; he accepts. . . . The Japanese win another battle in China.

Saturday, January 26.

Both Houses in session; the Senate discusses Hawaii; a resolution endorsing the President's policy is passed by a vote of 24 to 22; the House debates the bill for the repeal of the differential duty on sugar. . . . Judge Gaynor issues an alternative writ to compel the Brooklyn car companies to run cars; violence is continued; more cars are run by the companies.

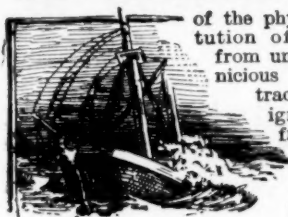
M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. . . . M. Ribot succeeds in forming a new French Cabinet. . . . An outbreak in the United States of Colombia is reported. . . . The Chinese are routed in a battle at Kei-Chang.

Sunday, January 27.

The President and members of his Cabinet confer in regard to the financial situation; a message is to be sent to Congress. . . . A few more lines are operated in Brooklyn; there is less rioting and wire-cutting.

War between Mexico and Guatemala is said to be inevitable. . . . M. Goblet, ex-Premier, decides to oppose the new French Ministry.



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## The Scientific Alphabet

*Used in the respelling of words to indicate pronunciation in the Standard Dictionary . .*

Prepared and Promulgated by the American Philological Society, and Adopted by the American Spelling Reform Association.

The principles upon which the Scientific Alphabet is based are very simple and easily understood, being practically summed up in the statement that (1) *three new letters are added to the ordinary alphabet*, and (2) *each letter is required to do service for one sound only*. The following is a synopsis of the scheme:

I. Each consonant-letter represents its common sound.

### EXAMPLES:

g is always hard, as in *gig*; j represents the soft sound of g, as in *gem* (jem); c is always equivalent to k; s never has the sound of z; the double consonants, ch, sh, ng, zh, th, always have their respective sounds in *church*, *shore*, *sing*, *az(h)ure*, *thin*; vocalized th is represented by dh, as in *then* (dhen).

II. Each vowel-letter represents one distinct elementary sound, of which the modifications (named for convenience, long, variant, obscure, colloquial, etc.) are indicated by a simple system of diacritics.

(1) Each of the five vowel-letters of the ordinary alphabet, a, e, i, o, u, represents its common sound.

### EXAMPLES:

a = a in *at*; lengthened, ā in *fare*; obscure, ȃ in *accord*.  
e = e in *net*; lengthened, ē in *eight*; obscure and colloquial, ȳ in *element*.  
i = i in *it*; lengthened, ī in *police*.  
o = o in *obey*; lengthened, ō in *no*.  
u = u in *full*; lengthened, ū in *rude*.

(2) Three new vowel-letters, ȃ, ȳ, ū, are introduced to represent three distinct elementary sounds never adequately represented by the five vowel-letters of the ordinary alphabet.

### EXAMPLES:

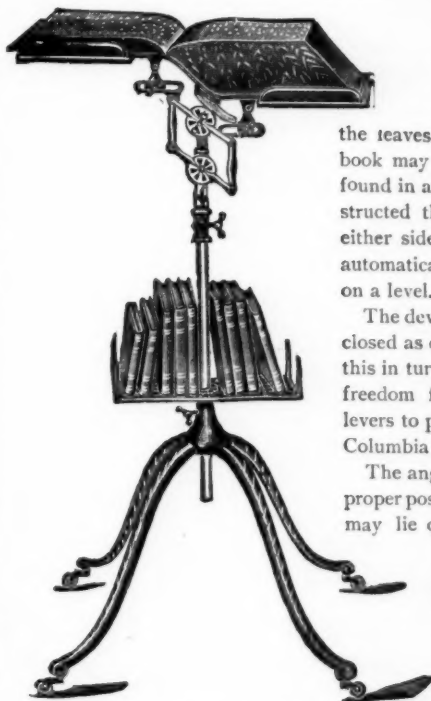
ȃ = a in *sofa*; lengthened, ā in *arm*; variant, ȃ in *ask*.  
ȳ = o in *not*; lengthened, ē in *nor*; obscure, ȳ in *atom*.  
ū = u in *but*; lengthened, ū in *burn*.

(3) Diphthongs are represented by their vowel elements.

For a more detailed explanation of the Scientific Alphabet, see pages 2104 to 2107 of the Standard Dictionary (second volume).

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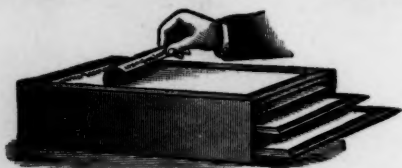
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